

The Outlook

Volume 138

November 12, 1924

Number 11

SINCE this issue of The Outlook has been withheld from the press until the day after election in order that we may comment on the results then available, there may be delay in its reaching some of our readers. In the editorial which stands first in this issue we interpret the verdict of the voters on the Presidential campaign, and after that we discuss some of the particular results of the National and State elections.—THE EDITORS.

The Nation at the Polls

AMERICA is American. That is the illuminating revelation of the election. America is not European, she is not Oriental, she is not giving way to any political or social order that divides the population into definite and permanent classes, she is not at all inclined to put government into a position of mastery over the people, she is not disposed to place her destiny or her policies in the keeping of other nations; she is proud of her Constitutional form of government, she is democratic not socialistic, she is friendly with other nations but independent, and she holds that the concern of the whole people is supreme over the interests of blocs and groups within her borders and over any international groups and coalitions without.

In some quarters to be American has been and undoubtedly will continue to be considered a reproach. The election will not change the attitude of the small though vocal minority. For the first time, however, on any large scale there was an attempt in this campaign just ended to appeal to distrust of American institutions and the American democratic social order. In other campaigns appeals of this sort have been generally confined to those whose acquaintance with American institutions has been brief or imperfect; but this year it was made on behalf of a candidate that aspired to the leadership of a really National party. In particular it was made in a proposal to enthrone the Congress as a judge of its own powers over the rights of the people or of any individual or group. Coupled with this proposal were definite appeals to the particular interest of special classes based on the apparent assumption that as in Europe, so in America, the individual citizen's interest was confined to the interest of the group in which he happened to find himself and his duty was confined to furthering the interests of that group. This whole conception of America as reverting to a European stage of society has been repudiated by the American voters.

For the second time the American people have been asked to subordinate their will on matters that may affect their vital interests to the decision of foreign nations. It is true that the Democratic platform proposed a further referendum on this subject; but the Democratic candidate this year, as four years ago, was explicit in urging that the United States become a full-fledged member of the League of Nations. For the second time the American people have rejected the proposal. As long

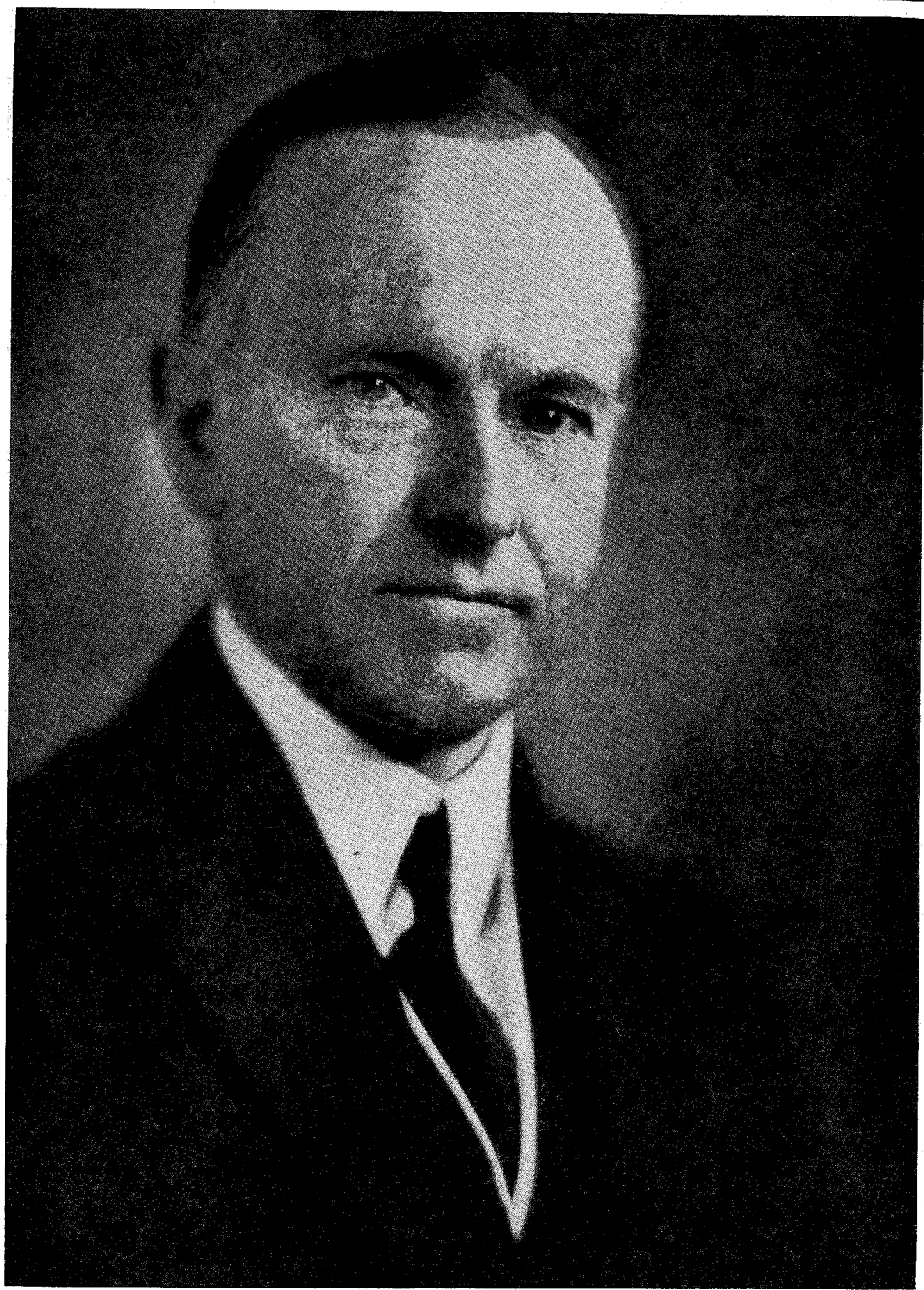
as the League of Nations is a political organization, assuming to direct the foreign policies of the constituent nations, America seems likely to remain outside.

Self-reliance at home and abroad, the quality that has distinguished Americans as a people and America as a nation, the source of American liberty at home and American influence abroad, is reasserted.

II

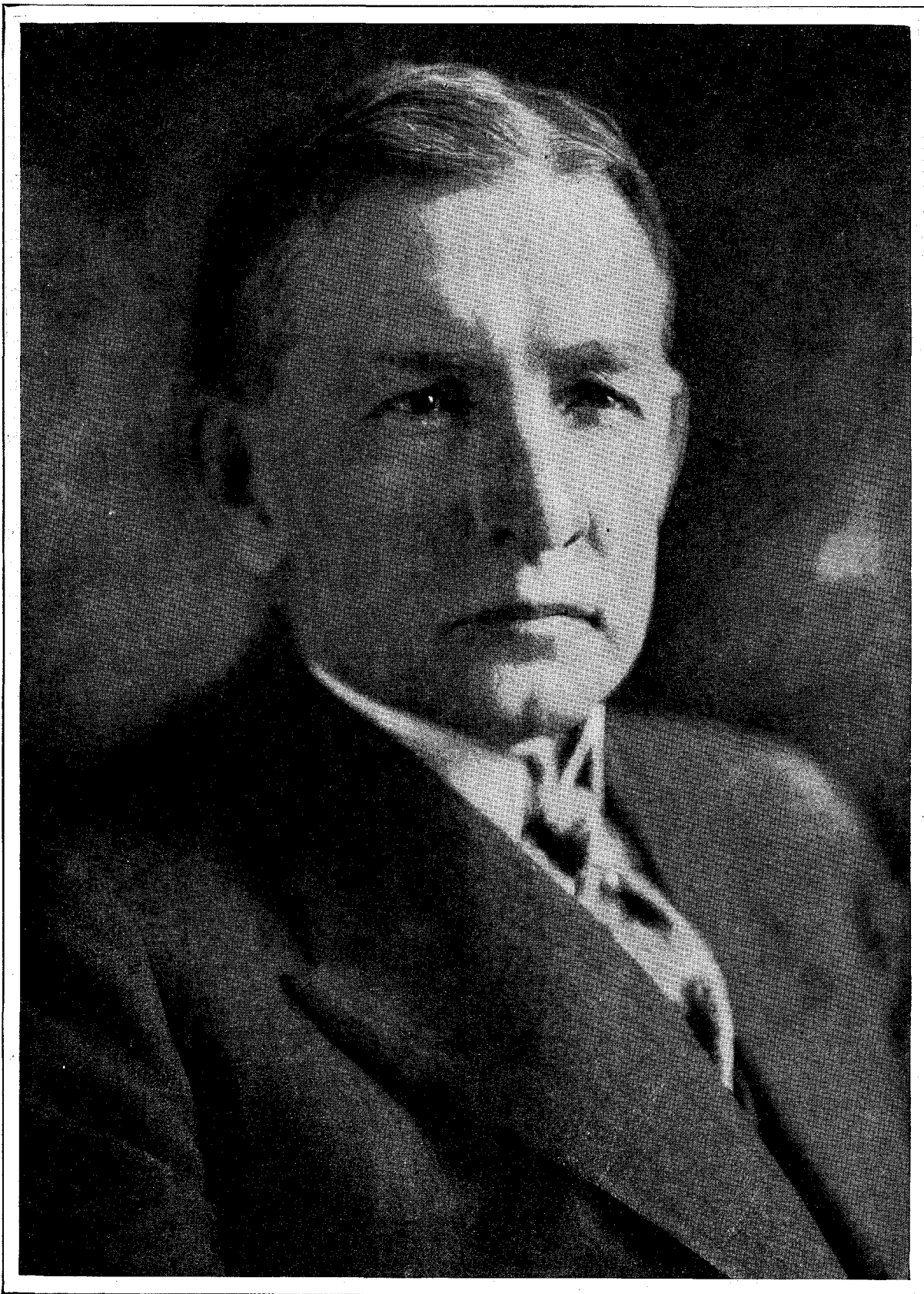
DEFEAT as well as victory conveys its lesson. Reduced to the voting strength of only those States which are Democratic by tradition, the Democratic Party has occasion to ponder the result. Favored by circumstances, of which not the least were blunders and misdeeds of its opponents, the Democratic Party approached the campaign with certain great advantages. These it threw away by the methods it adopted and followed. In the first place, it formed an uncongenial partnership with radical insurgent Republicans. In the Senate the Democratic organization secured for itself the Chairmanship of the Committee dealing with inter-State commerce by agreement with those who favored the Government ownership of railways. This was not because the Democratic Party favored the policy of its temporary partners, but because it wanted to embarrass its political opponents. The only result so far as the country was concerned was to subject the Democratic Party to the distrust which its partners had incurred. Then the Democratic Party began a campaign of what is known as muck-raking. If it had convinced the country that its purpose was to unearth and uproot the undoubted corruption that existed in high office, it might have profited by the slowness of the Republicans in unearthing and uprooting the corruption themselves. At once, however, the Democratic Party lost all advantage that could have come from real public service by the wildness and irresponsibility of those who conducted the investigation and by the evident partisan purpose of the Democratic leaders. In all that the Democratic Party did, nothing was made more evident than the honesty and imperturbability of the Republican President.

At last when the candidate of the Democratic Party was selected, after a Convention which showed that the party was split from top to bottom, the campaign was conducted on a basis of fault-finding, with constant resort to attacks of a per-



(C) Harris & Ewing

Calvin Coolidge, President and President-elect



(C) Harris & Ewing

Charles G. Dawes, Vice-President-elect

sonal nature. Not since the campaign of 1904, when Judge Parker attempted to discredit Colonel Roosevelt and met with crushing defeat, has any campaign been carried on on such a basis.

The lessons for future candidates and future political managers are obvious.

III

CALVIN COOLIDGE has now an opportunity such as has seldom been offered to an American statesman.

He has not been chosen because the people have any special confidence in his party. They are freer than ever before from party ties—as was shown by the result in New York, where the Republican National candidate received a plurality of approximately a million votes while the Democratic State candidate received a decisive plurality over his Republican opponent. The people have no love for the Republican Old Guard. If they have put the Republican Party in power in the Nation, it is partly because they believe that the Republican Party under Calvin Coolidge found a way to displace the Old Guard from power before it made its Presidential and Vice-Presidential nominations. If there are in authority within the Republican Party any who believe that this election indicates the people's condonation of Fall, Forbes, and Daugherty, or the people's desire for any reversion to the time when corporate power or moneyed interests found easy and secret ways of escaping just Governmental control, they are unfit party poli-

ticians. This election is not a blanket approval of the Republican Party in general; it is a vote of confidence in Calvin Coolidge and what he stands for.

We do not expect President Coolidge to change his methods or to appear in a new character; but we do expect him to assume an authority that he has not so far been able to exercise, and to act with a new initiative as becomes the one who after such an election can speak with the voice of the Nation as its sole elected representative.

Though the discontent in the minds of the people is not as intense or as extensive as some have declared it to be, the vote for the Socialist ticket in this election makes it unmistakable. Such discontent cannot be removed by suppression or disregard. Calvin Coolidge's statesmanship is to be tested by his ability with the support of his party to heed that discontent and make it serve the welfare of the Nation. In so far as it indicates real wrongs it calls for reform. In so far as it indicates the remoteness of those in authority from certain groups of our people, it calls for a new understanding on the part of Congress and the Executive alike. And in so far as it indicates a misunderstanding of America, the American spirit, the American Constitution, and the American social structure, it calls for patient education. We believe Calvin Coolidge, by inheritance, by disposition, and by training, is peculiarly qualified for this threefold task. Alone he cannot perform it; but we believe he can with the aid of all those who desire to see our people progress toward unity, freedom, and self-reliance.

The Week

A Measure of Radicalism

As this is written—on the morning after election—full details of the returns have not come in, and the exact extent of the Coolidge victory is still uncertain. It is not yet known whether the Republicans will have control of both houses of Congress as against the Democrat-radical combination which has destroyed efficiency in the present Congress, though that seems probable for the House of Representatives and possible for the Senate. It is not known whether Brookhart and Magnus Johnson have been defeated, though both may have been. It is still possible that La Follette may have carried some of the small Far Western States. But enough is known—the immense Coolidge majorities, the partial collapse of the La Follette movement, and the pitiful plight of the Democratic Party—so that the main tendencies of the public mind can be measured. If everything still doubtful should turn against the Republicans, it would not detract from the results already shown; if the Republican victory increases, it will merely emphasize those results.

The most important of these is that we have for the first time a real measure of "radicalism" in America, and also real

evidence of what the apparent radicalism of the West has meant. It becomes clear that neither has amounted to very much, nor been very dangerous. Of the "radical" Western States, apparently not one has voted for La Follette; in the East his vote is about half what his managers claimed, and altogether it seems to have been not more than fifteen per cent of the total. Johnson and Brookhart, the two other outstanding radicals, are far below their previous strength. The rejection of La Folletteism by the whole country has been emphatic to the point of brutality.

So it is plain at last that the Western radicalism has been, not a true radicalism, but a protest against misgovernment, real or imagined. The desire has been merely for a change, and not specifically for any of the panaceas offered by demagogues. President Coolidge's refusal to compromise with the Socialists and their allies shows how deeply he has understood the true temper of the country.

It is clear, too, that the La Follette movement, and probably—though this is not quite so clear—practically all so-called radicalism in this country, is almost entirely alien and hyphenated.

Klan Wins Most Fights

ANOTHER thing shown by the returns so far is that the Ku Klux Klan has exerted a very considerable power. It will claim that its support of various candidates for Congress is responsible for the margins which may give their party control of the two houses. The apparently successful Republican Senatorial candidates in Kentucky, Oklahoma, and Colorado furnish examples. The Klan, too, has won all its State fights except the one in Texas against "Ma" Ferguson, which has been hopeless from the beginning. It has elected its candidates for Governor in Indiana, Kansas, Colorado, as it did in Maine, has beaten Walton in Oklahoma, Stanley in Kentucky, helped defeat Brookhart in Iowa, and carried thousands of local offices. Yet with all its successes it falls far behind the record established by the similar "Know-Nothing" movement in 1856.

No New Alignment

As a great result to be expected from the election some prophets have talked of the death of the Democratic Party and a new alignment which would divide the country into "real parties" on conservative and liberal lines. The

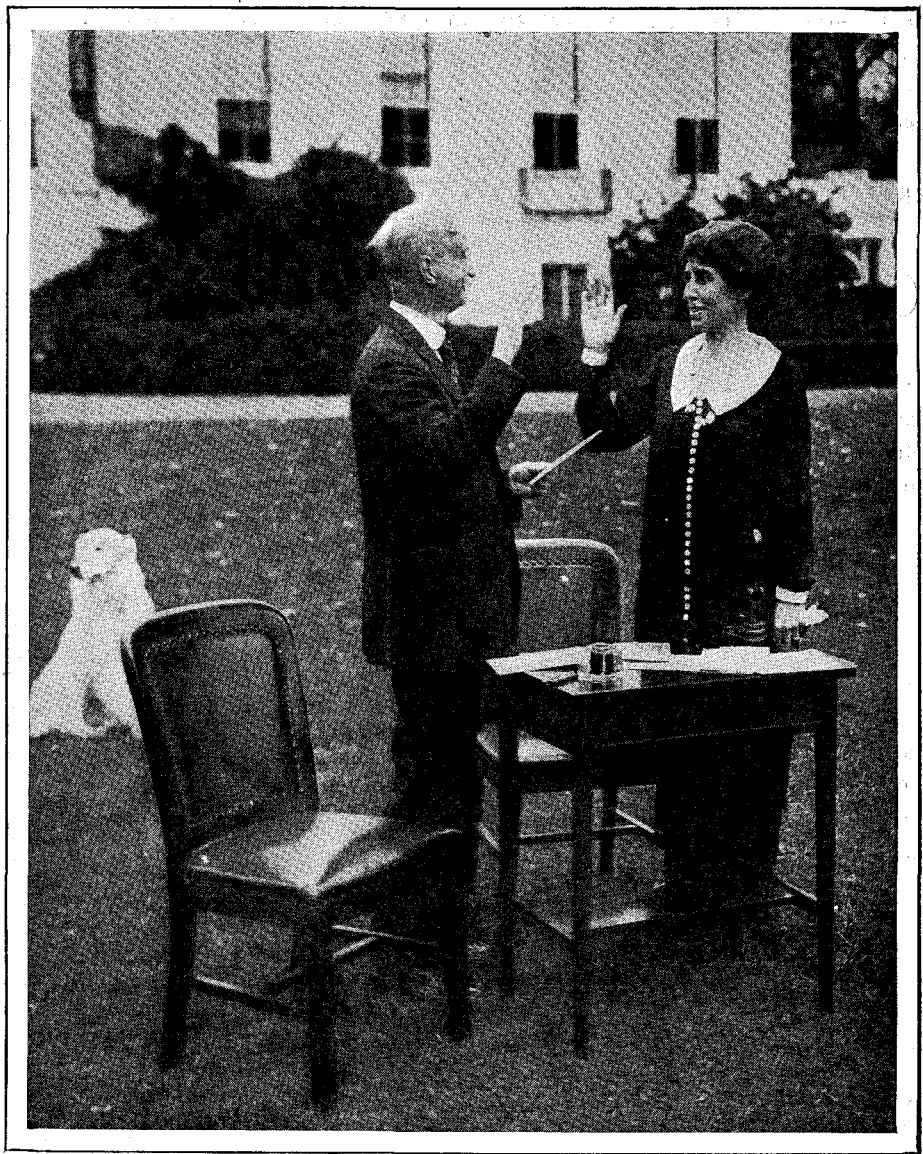
Democratic Party, however, though broken, humiliated, divided, weak, is far from being dead. Even with the damage done it by La Follette, it is in better condition than it was four years ago. The Solid South remains as solid as ever, and the Democracy of the big Eastern States is uninjured. The party seems wiped out in the West, but it has been wiped out there before. It will revive as soon as the Republicans give it an issue or it finds one for itself.

And the La Follette party has proved itself a poor claimant for the shoes of the Democratic Party. Even if La Follette could remain its leader—which his age will prevent—it has not shown itself even a good nucleus for a new major party. It is not a Nation-wide nor a true liberal movement; its strength is confined to limited areas and definite classes. It will be weaker in the new Congress than the old, in far poorer position to force legislation and get its issues defined before the public. And, although its four million votes are impressive, they represent only about half the popular strength shown by the Progressive Party in 1912. Roosevelt in that year received about the same number of votes, but the electorate has doubled since then.

More Independent Voting

THE tremendous size of the vote cast is almost as important as the result, because of the emphasis which it gives to that result. It has been said that this was a campaign without excitement or issues, but the heavy vote shows that the people believed there was an issue, and that they wished no doubt to remain as to how they felt about it.

Along with the weight of voting went a splitting of tickets which shows that there was more care and intelligence used than at any previous election. In half a dozen States party lines were trampled almost out of sight. The most notable instance is in New York, where with Coolidge winning by nearly a million plurality, Colonel Roosevelt was beaten by above a hundred thousand. Smith's immense popularity, which put him a million votes ahead of Cox in 1920, but did not save him then, was too much for the Colonel to overcome, though it is clear that he would have won against any other man the Democrats would have put up. However much Mr. Roosevelt's defeat may be regretted, it indicated an independence in the mass of



(C) Underwood

Mrs. Coolidge being sworn in by a notary public, on the White House lawn, in order that she might cast her absentee vote

voters which it is wholesome for politicians to observe.

Other cases where tickets were heavily split were in the Middle West. Ohio gave Coolidge a strong majority, but has apparently re-elected Governor Donahey, a Democrat. Oklahoma went for Davis, but chose a Republican Senator. In Indiana Ed Jackson, although elected Governor, ran far behind Coolidge. Iowa has apparently marked its ballots with great care in order to beat Brookhart, for he was on the same ticket with Coolidge and had to be "cut." Altogether, it is a fair estimate that a full quarter of all the votes cast were split in some degree. The right to expect party regularity of the voters has to be earned.

The British Elections and the Zinoviev Letter

BRITAIN is not fertile soil for the sowing of Bolshevik seed.

Persuaded that the Labor Party was

playing fast and loose with Communism, the British voters turned the Labor Government out on October 29, and put into power the Conservatives with a majority over all of 209 seats in Parliament.

Four days before the British election there was published a letter said to have been received by the Central Committee of the British Communist Party from the Presidium of the Executive Committee of the Communist International. It was signed by Zinoviev, President of the Presidium.

This Russian letter, addressed to the British Communist Party, urged the Communists to stir up strife in Great Britain. Denouncing the MacDonald policy as an inferior copy of the policy of his predecessor, it not only urged activity in propaganda, but gave instructions for undermining Government in Great Britain and paralyzing any war efforts on the part of Great Britain if any open outbreak of war should occur.

The letter constituted, in fact, an incitement to sedition, violence, the undermining of the British army and navy, and the formation of a Communist army of revolt.

With its publication there was made public a protest sent by the British Government to Rakovsky, Chargé d'Affaires representing the Russian Soviet Government in London. But the protest of the British Government only added fuel to the fire of resentment which the Russian letter had kindled.

Why MacDonald Was Distrusted

IN its reply the MacDonald Government declared: "No Government will ever make an arrangement with a foreign Government by which the latter is in formal diplomatic relations of a correct kind with it, while at the same time a propagandist body organically connected with that foreign Government encourages and even orders the subjects of the former to plot and plan revolutions for its overthrow."

This is precisely the position which the United States Government has taken. And the MacDonald Government agreed also with the policy of the American Government in holding the so-called Soviet Government in Russia responsible for the propaganda of the Third or Moscow Communist International. Incidentally this attitude of the MacDonald Government has been a shock to those American sympathizers with the Labor Government of Great Britain who when Secretary Hughes protested against Bolshevik propaganda in America denounced him for holding the Russian Government responsible for the propaganda of the Third Communist International. For his protest MacDonald deserves praise from all friends of order and of international good faith.

What aroused indignation in Great Britain was the fact that the MacDonald Government, knowing fully the Bolshevik Government's real character, had negotiated the treaty with Russia which the Zinoviev letter heartily commended to the British Communists as a step toward Leninism with its accompanying violence in England and her colonies. No one suspected MacDonald of harboring any desire to introduce Bolshevism as such into Britain, but it was not necessary to do that in order to see that

MacDonald's judgment was not to be trusted when it came to dealing with Russia.

It has been said in excuse that the document was a forgery; but MacDonald regarded it as genuine; and the appearance of delay in making a public protest against it subjected him to suspicion. It is said also that the protest, as well as the letter itself, was made public by permanent officials in the Foreign Office, and that it was these permanent officials who thus forced the MacDonald Government to act by seeing that the Zinoviev letter was published in the newspapers. This excuse, however, did not avail, because, if true, it showed that the Labor Government was not master in its own house. Moreover it is almost certainly not true that the under-secretaries tried to force the Prime Minister's hand.

British Common Sense

IT was not, however, the Zinoviev letter alone that turned the Labor Government out. On another page Mr. P. W. Wilson interprets that election from the point of view of one who was for several years a Liberal member of the British Parliament, and for a long time a student of British politics as a newspaper correspondent. His view that MacDonald undertook to destroy as far as he could the Liberal Party in order to substitute the Labor Party for it is undoubtedly correct. MacDonald himself said as much, for at Cleckheaton, a Yorkshire market-place, when a hastily rigged platform suddenly crashed to earth he dexterously picked himself up and, as our editorial correspondent in Europe, Mr. E. F. Baldwin, informs us, shouted, "That's how the Labor Party's weight is going to smash the Liberal Party." As to the success that has attended his attempt, opinions will differ.

It is clear, however, as a result of the experiment of putting the Socialist Party in power in Great Britain that the British people have made a notable discovery, namely, that Socialism in theory is one thing and Socialism in practice is quite another. When theory faces practice the characteristic common sense of the British overrides other sentiments. It is true that the Liberal Party was felt to be a controlling influence; but, as a well-known British statesman remarked to a member of the staff of this journal in London a few months ago, the real con-

trolling influence was public opinion; and the Labor Cabinet, sensitive as all British Cabinets must be to public opinion, very quickly discovered the limits beyond which it could not go.

It was becoming evident too that, while the Labor Government was not as unsafe as many feared it to be, it had allowed the real work of government to be carried on by the permanent officials. In other words, the British nation discovered that it was being run by a bureaucracy. The very common sense of the Labor Government led inexperienced Ministers to defer more and more to the advice of their permanent secretaries. Unfortunately MacDonald did not mend matters by criticising his under-secretaries for an action which, he acknowledged, they took in the belief that they were carrying out his wishes. Admiration at his courage was abated by his censure of civil servants who had no means of replying.

As in other countries as well as in Great Britain at other times, the British elections revealed a tendency for the electorate to retire after a time from advanced positions, and to refit behind the lines—often very far behind the lines. In this case the electorate in retiring from the MacDonald line did not even hesitate at the half-way position of Liberalism, but retired to the heights of the Conservatives, where at least it knew itself safe.

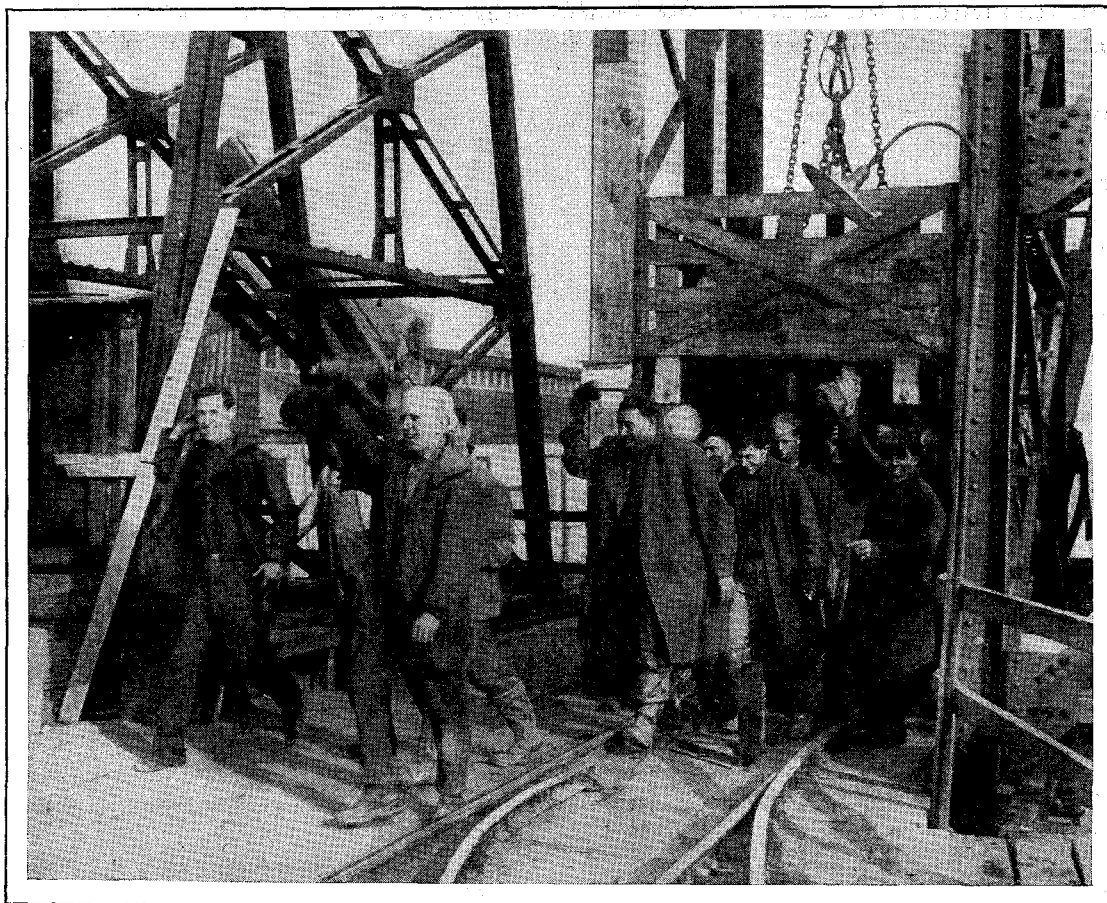
Dealings with the Soviet

IT has been said that France was willing to establish friendly relations with the Soviet, as she has lately done, because she hoped to get the interest on her Russian bonds, while England offered the Soviet recognition because she wanted to sell goods to Russia. If France succeeds no better than England has in the desired object, she will find her approachment to a tyrannical and, internationally speaking, irresponsible Government costly rather than profitable.

France's recognition of the Soviet was, as the text of the French vote shows, a recognition *de jure*, and provides for full diplomatic relations. It is careful, however, to reserve French rights.

The Russian press and politicians, and especially the Premier, Mr. Rykov, are exultant at French recognition and declare that Japan and the United States will surely follow the example. It may

The Vehicular
Tunnel under the
Hudson at
New York—
"Sand hogs"
leaving the shaft
after the final
blast which
connected the
New York and
New Jersey ends
of the tunnel



P. & A. Photos

be coincident, or it may be with a purpose, that simultaneously with this exultation appears a statement from Japan indicating that it has no intention of doing anything of the kind, while Mr. Coolidge's triumph in the election can offer little hope that the United States will follow the Soviet's wishes.

It is probable that the desire to back up the French Government and thereby present a solid front on world questions had a strong influence in the overwhelming vote of confidence offered to the French Premier, M. Herriot, on November 4. The vote stood 410 to 171. The immediate question was the postponement of a long list of interpellations presented by the opposition. The Chamber put the questions aside, as it believed that to press them would be inconsistent with national and international policy.

An illustration of the difficulties which other nations have when dealing with the Russian Reds is seen in the apparent impossibility of sifting out the facts in regard to the letter alleged to have been written by Mr. Zinoviev to the English Communist Party. This letter had a strong effect on the recent English elections. We comment on this matter elsewhere.

Doubtless other nations must try in

some way to get along with Russia under its present lamentable régime, but, so far, efforts in that direction have been only too likely to recoil, to the annoyance or injury of whoever desires to be friendly without being taken in or insulted.

The Sons of Martha Rejoice

A GREAT city outgrows its gateways. Shall it fling a new bridge high above the drowned valley of an ancient glacier? Shall it work it the earth like a mole to form a subfluvian passageway for its millions? There is talk, and talk about it until the day comes when a young engineer is given the word to set the shovels flying and to drive through the river bottom a steel-rimmed highway for the feet of man and his beasts and vehicles of burden.

With the passion of a poet the engineer conceives and prosecutes his great undertaking. What his brain conceives the hands and muscles of men execute. In danger, in pain and sweat, the new roadway grows into being.

At last the day comes when a single blast will shiver the last barrier. The charge is set, the button is pressed, and the two tunnels join with less than an inch of error.

Out of the tunnel come the delvers in earth, the masters of steam, steel, and lightning. There is the joy of achievement, more complete perhaps and satisfying than any workers in abstractions can know. There was a tunnel to dig, and it is dug. Such a sense of absolute achievement seldom comes to dreamers, poets, or statesmen. It is a day that makes the realities of life seem doubly real.

The story which we have told is the story of the new tunnel under the Hudson, built under the management of Clifford Holland, who died the day before the last wall was broken through. Better than any editorial on the romance and dignity of labor is the photograph of the men who labored under Holland's leadership in the bowels of the earth. Somewhere in all such enterprises there should be found a place for a dedication such as that which faces the traveler as he enters the Grand Central Station in New York City:

To all those who with head, heart, and hand toiled in the construction of this monument to the public service this is inscribed.

That dedication is more than a tribute to one group of laborers with brain and

hand. It constitutes the best possible definition of our American conception of social and industrial life.

Changing Mercury to Gold—the Modern Alchemy

SOME weeks ago the newspapers contained an account which stated that a German named Miethe had succeeded in changing quicksilver into gold. In some ways the story read like a hoax. The discoverer of the newer alchemy was stated to be a German professor of science. At best such a report needed confirmation.

Conjectures made by various people more or less qualified to conjecture scientifically have been treated by the press in some instances as fact.

Recently there has appeared, however, in an interesting, responsible, and well-edited British scientific magazine called "Discovery" an account of this modern alchemist's original experiments. It seems that Professor Miethe, who is a member of the teaching staff of the Berlin Technische Hochschule, had been using a new kind of mercury vapor lamp. This lamp when used under too high a voltage or electric pressure became, to the annoyance of the professor, blackened on its inside surface with an unknown deposit. On analysis this deposit was found to contain gold.

However, since the production of one-tenth milligramme of gold worth less than a picayune required the expenditure of about fifty dollars' worth of electrical power, the busy world, even though not suspicious of stock-jobbing motives, has not yet taken the matter seriously.

Could this Alchemy Ever Have Any Practical Significance?

SINCE the value of gold is not intrinsic, this process of making it from another element would have little or no permanent significance, even if the technique were greatly cheapened. We should have to change to platinum, diamonds, or cowrie shells as a medium of exchange and standard of value, and the people who got rich through the process would, to commit a bull, be poor.

But Professor Miethe's alchemic conversion may contain hidden worth. Nature, it is true, herself converts radium into thorium and thorium into lead. But to man the key to the method of controlling the atomic interior has always

been denied—unless the alchemists of Araby knew more than supposed.

To transmute one element of the eighty-six known elements into another having lower atomic weight it is probably necessary only to add negative charges (electrons) to the nucleus of the atom. If incorporated with the nucleus of an atom of mercury, the added electron would then transmute it into gold. Possibly Professor Miethe's apparatus accidentally did this.

As has so often happened in the past with seemingly valueless discoveries, this at present purely scientific technique may open up vast possibilities. The interesting but valueless parlor experiment of Hertz lay fallow many a year before others saw in it the nucleus of radio. Thus an invaluable practical advance came as the unexpected by-product of an experiment in abstract science.

The beginnings made by the German professor will not be ignored by science; indeed, American scientists are already making ready to duplicate his experiments in college laboratories.

The Riot at Niles

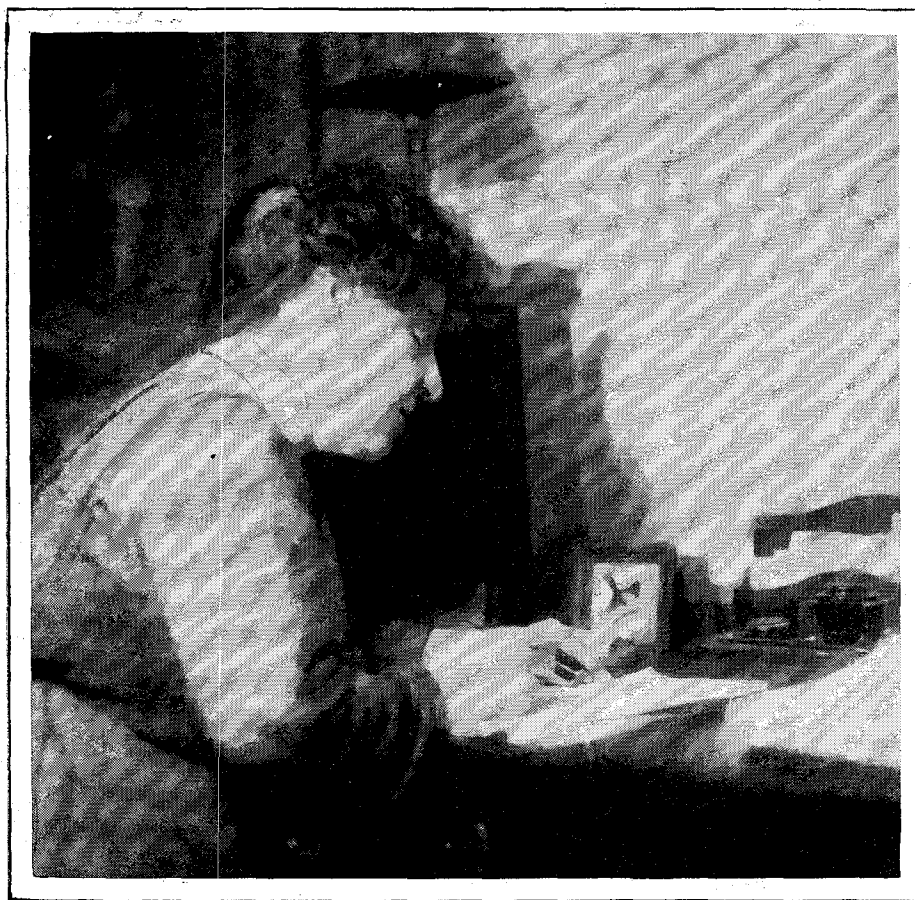
ONLY prompt and effective action by the Ohio State militia prevented the riot which took place at the town of Niles on November 1 from resulting in something like a set battle between bodies of two secret organizations—the Ku Klux Klan and the Knights of the Flaming Circle. As it was, the first reports stated that at least a dozen people had been injured and two probably fatally wounded, although we have not seen that either of the persons so seriously wounded has, in fact, died. An inquiry was at once set on foot by the civil authorities and order was restored, but reports of November 2 stated that the town was virtually an armed camp and that trouble was feared when the militia withdrew. Apparently the almost exclusive attention given by the papers in the following days to the election news has kept further reports and discussion of this affair at Niles out of view for the moment.

Major-General Hough, who at once began a military investigation of the affray, was formerly a Supreme Court Judge and is now a district attorney in one section of the State. He is quoted as making the remark, as to persons who might be indicted for rioting, "Whether

they were Ku Klux Klansmen or anti-Klansmen—that makes no difference to us. To us they are all simply members of armed mobs."

Apparently behind this clash lies that same state of festering hatred which brought about the killing and wounding of a number of combatants not long ago at Herrin in Illinois. Wherever racial, religious, and industrial feelings have been wrought to a high pitch in such communities there is danger of similar results. The current accounts state that a great gathering and parade of thousands of Ku Klux members had been planned to take place at Niles, but without masks, and that the parade was promptly abandoned when the trouble began. The local body of the Knights of the Flaming Circle called a meeting on the same day, and many hundreds assembled with the evident purpose of at least expressing antagonism to the Ku Klux Klan. It is alleged that the members of the Flaming Circle were urged to "avoid bringing women and children;" and this, together with the fact that the meeting was called for the same day for which a permit to meet had been granted to the Klansmen, is cited by Klansmen as a strong reason for laying the primary responsibility on the Flaming Circle. It is also said by the Klan people that their opponents were patrolling the roads into Niles and interfering with the right of peaceful assembly on the part of the Klansmen. On the other hand, the "Circlers" assert that the first act of violence occurred when an automobile drove up to the meeting-place of the Flaming Circle and the occupants of the car "fired volley after volley into the crowd" and that this violence led to other firing on both sides and to the list of wounded persons. Each side claims that the other was armed with rifles and pistols, and the Klansmen say that the "Circlers" had bombs.

It makes no difference in public esteem, or in the eye of the law, what the political leanings or private differences of either of these two organizations are. So long as they comport themselves with due respect to law they are entitled to the protection of the law against assault and violence. The incident is, however, an illustration of the fact that for a secret society to propagate political action or place one prejudice in combat with another is a dangerous and un-American proceeding.



(C) Bachrach

Frances Hodgson Burnett

A Portrayer of Lovable Children

FRANCES HODGSON BURNETT, who died on October 29 at Plandome Park on Long Island, had the art of artlessness. She could use sentiment and pathos so freely as to shock sophisticated critics, but she could also make her dream-children appear simple and natural. She certainly was not the creator of fiction of a subtle or powerful type, yet there was an immeasurable gulf between her stories and those of the late Laura Jean Libbey, who turned out her products by the score without a trace of reality in the characters or a touch of any but artificial feeling.

Mrs. Burnett loved and understood children and gardens. It is said that she was at work before her last illness on a story growing out of the garden she had tended and loved, and her book "The Secret Garden" had a singular outdoor charm mingled with much that was mystical. Of her child characters, little Sara Crewe was the truest to life and least factitious in charm. Librarians say that the book of that name is now, many years after its publication, in strong demand among child readers, and more so than "Little Lord Fauntleroy," despite the latter's early enormous success in novel and play, although it must be ad-

mitted that the boy had something in him besides gentle charm and that the picture of the friendship between the grim old earl and the little chap is a pleasant memory.

When "That Lass o' Lowrie's" ran in serial magazine form in America, perhaps forty-five years ago, everybody read it, and a great future was predicted for the author. It was a tale of mining life in England and of conditions of privation that the author herself had known. Probably she never wrote anything better. As a rule she knew her own literary limitations, and modestly kept within them. Once only she essayed to do what Thackeray used to call the "big bow-wow" stuff; and it is a singular fact that at least several articles about Mrs. Burnett's career following her death did not even mention "Through One Administration," although when it appeared it was highly praised as a careful and thoughtful study of Washington political and social life.

Mrs. Burnett's literary career began when she was only fifteen, and her popularity continued through her long period of production—she is credited with at least forty novels, shorter stories, and plays. Her latest feat in fiction was that of putting out a novel in what has been called half-portions—not novel and se-

quel, but practically one novel in two books published at a considerable interval apart, "The Head of the House of Coombe" and "Robin." One of these was, if we remember rightly, a best seller—perhaps both.

Mrs. Burnett assuredly gave much pleasure to the novel-reading world, and quite unobtrusively paid her tribute to kindness, sincerity, and honesty of heart.

Criminal Contempt

IT is a primary right of every citizen not to be punished on any charge involving actual or supposed criminal action on his part except after trial on that charge before a jury. It is in support of this simple and fundamental right that a recent decision dealing with injunctions has been handed down by the United States Supreme Court.

The ordinary, established, way of dealing with the violation of injunctions which do not involve criminal charges is to regard the offense as contempt of court. There is no question—and there is nothing in this recent decision to contradict the statement—that a judge may punish summarily an act of contempt of court committed in his presence, and even possibly constructively so committed, against the dignity and authority of his court. The injunction is a necessary adjunct to ordinary legal proceedings in cases which do not involve criminal charges but in which irretrievable damage or injury might be done if the matter in question were left to the slow procedure of ordinary civil trial. This use of the injunction is in no wise lessened by the present decision.

The two cases dealt with by the Supreme Court grew out of labor disputes. Taking one of them as typical of the points involved in both, we find that employees of a certain railway were proceeded against by a bill in equity on a charge of combining and conspiring to interfere with inter-State commerce by "picketing" and the use of force and violence. A preliminary injunction was granted; and, as the railway company charged that the workmen were violating its prohibition, the matter was brought up in a Federal District Court; the defendants demanded a jury trial; the court refused it; and the case went up to the Circuit Court and thence to the Supreme Court. The highest court in the country reversed the decisions of the lower Federal courts.

We at once notice that the intent to

The Wahabis

do criminal acts is charged. It is perfectly legal for employees to combine in asking for better wages or conditions. It is perfectly legal to "picket" within such bounds as not to injure the rights of others or make public disturbance; but it is not right or lawful for the strikers to employ violence or threats of violence.

Now, if the lower courts were right in saying that these men were not entitled to a jury trial, the court hearing the case would apply the principle of contempt of court; and the men might be punished by fine or imprisonment, and that without any legal determination whatever of the basic question as to whether or not what they actually did was something criminal. There is, to be sure, a principle now certainly accepted by public opinion, and cogently put by President Coolidge in his famous words about the Boston police strike. This is that a labor strike which so interferes with the safety, health, or protection of the community at large becomes a criminal menace. The collapse of such strikes under the vigorous action of Ole Hanson, the Mayor of Seattle, in one case, and in the other of the Police Commissioner of Boston and Governor Coolidge of Massachusetts, has so established this doctrine that it seems to have competent legal authority behind it—if not, beyond question such authority may be obtained by legislation.

But the cases just cited relate to criminal contempts. The decision is based on a provision of the Clayton Act. The Court holds that this provision, which grants the right of jury trial where the contempt alleged has a criminal aspect, is constitutional. The Court in its own words summarizes the definition of criminal contempt and the course to be pursued in such cases as laid down by the Clayton Act:

Willful disobedience of any lawful writ, process, order, rule, decree, or command of any district court of the United States or any court of the District of Columbia by doing any act or thing forbidden, if such act or thing be of such character as to constitute also a criminal offense under any statute of the United States or law of any State in which the act is committed, shall be proceeded against as in the statute provided. In all such cases the "trial may be by the court, or, upon the demand of the accused, by a jury," and "such trial shall conform, as near as may be, to the practice in criminal cases prosecuted on indictment or on information."

If we were to push the view of criminal contempt held by the lower Federal

courts in these cases to an extreme conclusion, it would reach the absurd and preposterous end that an injunction might be issued against a professional burglar if the owner of a building believed that the burglar was about to loot his store. There has, in fact, been an attempt to apply the doctrine of injunction and criminal contempt to violations of the Volstead Act, but there seems to be little support for such action unless there are considerations not involved in such cases as these under review.

The point decided in these cases is practically a single one. The decision does not apply the right of jury trial to cases of contempt in the presence of the court, "or so near thereto as to obstruct the administration of justice." The right of jury trial does not exist in cases of refusal to comply affirmatively with a decree—that is, a workman, for instance, must do what the court tells him to do, but he cannot be punished except by jury trial for refusing to abstain from doing something alleged to be criminal, but for which he has not been tried by a jury.

The doctrine laid down in this important decision of the Supreme Court of the United States is fully in keeping with principles set forth editorially by *The Outlook* many years ago. We may quote from an editorial written by its Editor-in-Chief, Lyman Abbott, in 1908, and referring back to a similar statement made twelve years before that date:

Whatever his defense, the Judge who issued the order, and who is presumably prejudiced in favor of its legality and justice, hears and tries the man who is accused of violating it, and determines on his guilt or innocence, and on the penalty he must pay. This power *The Outlook* has long thought is too absolute and unlimited. We said so twelve years ago. We have seen no reason to change our opinion on this subject. . . . Power should not be denied to the courts to prohibit and prevent wrong-doing; that power should be rather increased than diminished; but it ought not to be exercised without previous notice and hearing, save in very exceptional cases; unlimited power to grant such orders should not be given to all judges; and he who is accused of disobeying such an order should be better protected than he is now in his right to a fair trial before a wholly unprejudiced tribunal.

Justice stern and inflexible as between persons, but with the fullest protection to the liberty of the individual, is at the basis of American law.

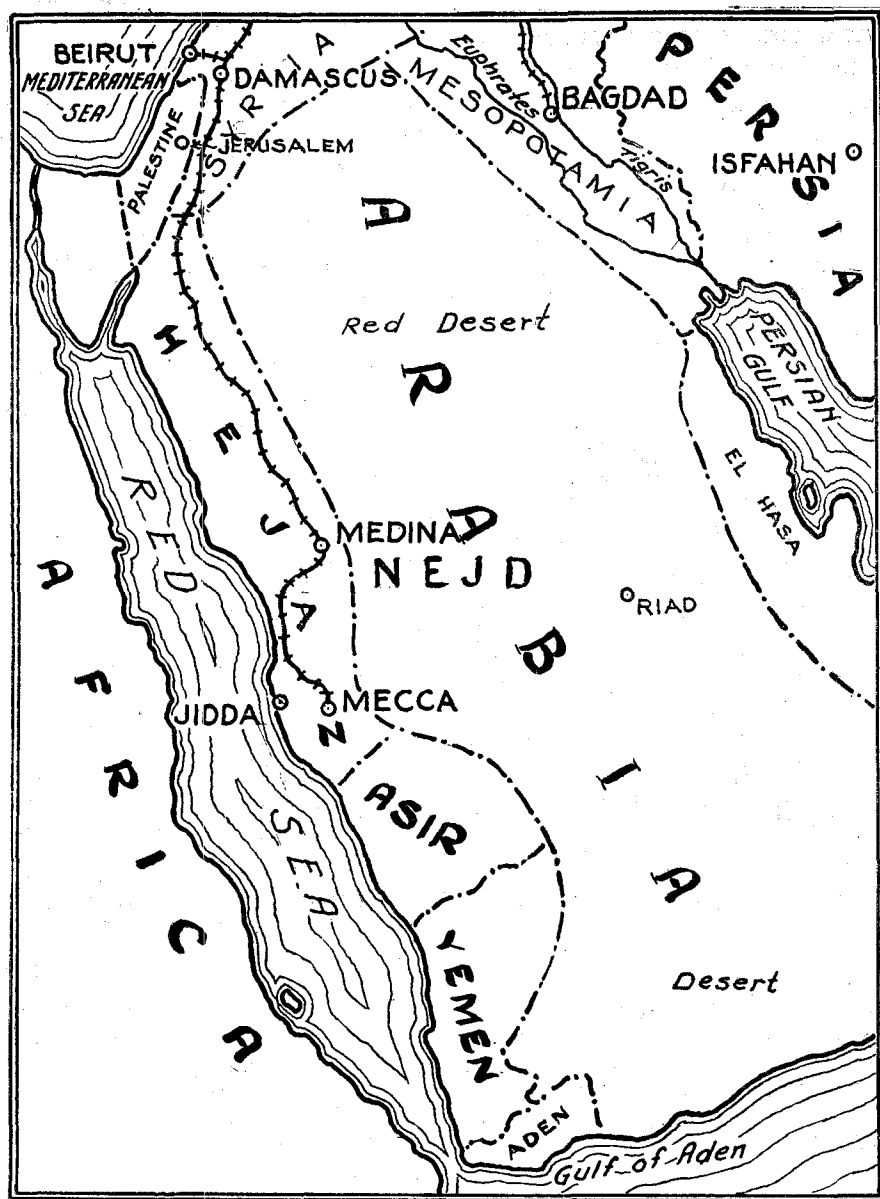
G OVERNING an empire on which the sun never sets is in these days more perplexing than ever. A task which involves such widely different problems as reparations, the Singapore Naval Base, Ireland, South Africa, the right of the dominions to determine their own foreign policy, *swarāj* in India, and a host of other problems in all parts of the world, in addition to a bloodless but thoroughgoing social revolution in Great Britain itself, is not one to be coveted by the lazy or the impatient. It is easy for those who have no such responsibilities to find fault with the British for the way in which they are managing their Empire.

Arabia furnishes a good example of the sort of problem which the managers of the British Empire encounter as a part of the day's work.

In his article in this issue describing the Wahabi movement A. Rustem Bey, former Turkish Ambassador to the United States, pictures Britain as promoting dissension in Arabia in order to dominate the Arabs. So it doubtless seems from the point of view of a nation which was a partner with Germany in the World War and, naturally, is not disposed to a charitable interpretation of the policy of a late enemy. Britain's policy, however, is not always as simple or as designing as it is often represented to be. Certainly in the case of Arabia it is not necessary to ascribe the confusion to any deep-laid plot on the part of the British.

In the first place, Wahabism itself is a producer of discord in the Arab world. This does not mean that it is wholly or even mainly evil; it means that it is a non-compromising cult. The former Turkish Ambassador to the United States calls the Wahabis "the Puritans of the Islamic faith;" but the likeness between the Wahabis and the people of England and America whom we know as Puritans it is not easy for Americans to see. In a communication to *The Outlook* Mr. Alphonse Toniatti, a graduate of the University at Beirūt, Syria, describes this "quaint and dour schism" as follows:

Wahabism is a Moslem reform taught some 165 years ago by a poor student of the Koran in Nejd and championed by the then head of the family of Ibn Sa'ud. It gained followers almost overnight, for its teachings were just of the kind to meet the requirements of the hardy dwellers of the desert. The Koran, according to



The Scene of the Wahabis' Outbreak

him, was to be interpreted freely by the individual who reads it; the Prophet Mohammed has no power to intercede for the faithful before Allah; Islam must be rid of the strange agglomerations of dogma encrusted upon its purity by the doctors of the law; there is no more sacrosanctity connected with the tomb of the Prophet or the saints than that of any other human being; upon alcoholic drinks, tobacco, jewelry, the use of silk for apparel, and the shaving of the beard and mustaches he laid a strict prohibition; all Moslems who did not adhere to the Wahabite sect were infidels and their warriors were instructed not to spare them.

Never have instructions been carried out with more thoroughness. To-day Riad, the capital of Nejd and the hotbed of this movement, is the center of more fanaticism than any other place on the face of the globe. The faithful must pray five times a day, as laid down in the Koran, and none dare disobey. For the iron hand with which Ibn Sa'ud rules is merciless. On Friday all the male inhabitants must repair to the Mosque and the gates of the town are locked, for the noon hour

is devoted to meditation and prayer to Allah.

On the other hand, Wahabism afforded the Arab those pleasures of life for which he craves. For, while it is true that the Koran says that the faithful may marry not more than four wives at a time, "if they can satisfy them," the doctors of Wahabite teaching sanction the marriage of any number of wives by merely using a legal device. If you wish to marry a fifth wife all you have to do is tell the least desirable of your four wives three times: "I divorce you!" She immediately becomes a stranger to you and you may marry the new one. At the time of his death, early this year, the father of the present Ibn Sa'ud, had married one hundred wives, as he explained to the British representatives at Riad.

This form of divorce, we may add, is not peculiar to the Wahabis, but its acceptance by them hardly marks them, in the customary sense, as Puritan.

Fanatics of this sort need no England to incite them to massacre and pillage. In fact, the hostility between the Waha-

bis of Nejd and the Arabs of the Hejaz has existed for generations. In the early days of Wahabism, as A. Rustem Bey relates, the warriors of the sect captured Mecca and Medina, the chief cities of the Hejaz and sacred places for all Mohammedans. Now again the Wahabis dominate Mecca. The King of the Hejaz, Hussein, has abdicated his throne and has been succeeded, by virtue of the choice of the people of Mecca, by his son Emir Ali. Because of food shortage, Emir Ali himself has been forced to abandon the city and repair to Jidda. Having overthrown Hussein, the Wahabis attacked the dominions of his sons, Faisal, King of Irak, and Abdullah, King of Transjordan. Inasmuch as Faisal and Abdullah owe their thrones to England, they have been England's friends, and naturally expected and received the aid of British airplanes and tanks to repel the invaders. And yet the British are not essentially unfriendly to the Wahabis' chieftain, Ibn Sa'ud. They recognize his capacity for hard work, his simple life, his effective administration, his service in protecting caravan routes and in digging wells for the use of travelers all over the desert. Ibn Sa'ud is himself a "radio fan," and maintains wireless communication with the outside world. He is unquestionably to-day the greatest warrior-king of the tottering might of Islam. He has the support of the Indian Moslems, and the friendship of neighboring rulers—the powerful Sultan Said Idrisi of the Asir principality, the Imam Yahya of Yemen, and even the British protectorate of Koweit, on the Persian Gulf. He has received the official recognition of the French Government, and is looking forward to a *rapprochement* with Mustapha Kemal Pasha.

Under these circumstances, Britain has no reason for creating divisions; for those divisions exist of themselves. Indeed, Britain may be said to be herself in a quandary concerning Arabia. On the one hand, there are those in Britain who urge the claims of the sons of Hussein—Emir Ali, now of the Hejaz, Abdullah of Transjordan, and Faisal of Irak (who, by the way, was the picturesque advocate of Arabian claims at the Peace Conference at Paris). On the other hand, there are those who, out of regard for Indian public opinion, which was actively inimical to Hussein and resented his assumption of the Caliphate (now in abeyance), favor Ibn Sa'ud.

During the Peace Conference it was

suggested that the United States might take a mandate under the League of Nations for all this region. We wonder how many Americans envy the responsibilities that Britain has and covet for the United States the responsibility of trying to bring order out of this chaos and a sense of tolerance out of deep-seated fanaticism.

Voltaire

By LAWRENCE F. ABBOTT

Contributing Editor of The Outlook

WHEN I was a boy in New England, the name of Voltaire was almost unmentionable in polite society. He was regarded as the arch-enemy of all that is good in the universe—the very personification of Milton's Satan "hurled headlong flaming from the ethereal sky" to "make a heaven of hell, a hell of heaven." Like the mediæval Christian who used to make the sign of the cross whenever the name of the devil was uttered, so the orthodox New Englander shuddered and metaphorically crossed himself at the very thought of Voltaire. In his case the old adage, *de mortuis nil nisi bonum*, was reversed and nothing was imagined or spoken of him but evil. He was not respectable, which is the worst thing that can be said of a man in a society of conventional morals. Naturally, I breathed in this commonly accepted estimate from the atmosphere, and I can well remember the time when I should have thought it extremely hazardous to read any of his wicked writings. Even now I have not read much of them, for his collected works fill seventy volumes. But I have read enough—the "Remarks on Pascal," the "Philosophical Letters," "Candide," "L'Ingénu," and some of the poems, for example—so that my views about him have undergone a radical change.

Voltaire is certainly to be classed, not only among the great stylists and men of letters, but among the great liberators of the human mind, although he was far from being one of the noblest and most admirable of the band. What that fine and open-minded critic John Morley—or, to use his final cognomen, Lord Morley—says of Voltaire appears to me to sum up most truly his work and influence: "When the right sense of historical proportion is more fully developed in men's minds, the name of Voltaire will stand out like the names of the great decisive movements in the European advance, like the Revival of Learning, or the Reformation," although he often

"offends two modern sentiments, the love of modesty, and the love of the heroic personages of history."

Voltaire, now dead a hundred and fifty years, becomes a subject of current news because of an article in the November number of "Scribner's Magazine" by Professor Albert Guérard, of the Rice Institute at Houston, Texas. Mr. Guérard protests that Mr. H. G. Wells—himself not a highly reverential person—ought not to brush aside the great French rationalist as "that supreme mocker, Voltaire." I agree with Mr. Guérard. It is probably true that Voltaire, in the prodigious quantity of his writings, employed mockery more than any other literary genius of history, not even excepting George Bernard Shaw! But Voltaire used mockery as a means, not an end, which can hardly be said of the author of "Back to Methuselah." So far from being an habitual mocker of what is good, beautiful, and true, Voltaire often displays a spirit of simple tenderness and genuine reverence. In "L'Ingénu" or "The Innocent," a fantastic tale of a supposed young Huron Indian who is cast upon the shores of France and cannot understand the theological intricacies or social conventions of the sophisticated and artificial society into which he is plunged, there is a charming and touching love story which puts the relation of the sexes on the highest plane. It is true that Voltaire uses some of the characters of this story to satirize the follies of the French Church and French society, just as H. G. Wells tells the story of an angel's life in England, in "The Wonderful Visit," in order to ridicule certain phases of English social conditions and of the Church of England, but it is not all mere mocking in the case of either story-teller.

Voltaire is often called an atheist. That is wholly unjust. In his remarks on the "Pensées" of Pascal his belief in what Matthew Arnold later called "the Power not ourselves that makes for righteousness" is clearly indicated. Pascal had said that when he saw the blind misery of mankind, living on the earth as if on a desert isle, without knowing whence they had come or whither they were going, he wondered that the human race did not fall into black despair at its miserable state. To this pessimism Voltaire replies as follows: "What wise man would fall into despair because he does not understand the nature of thought or the attributes of matter, or because God has not revealed his secrets to him? He might as well despair because he has not

got four feet and two wings. Why should life fill us with horror? Our existence is not as miserable as some would have us believe. To look upon the universe as a jail and all men as criminals who are on their way to execution is the notion of a fanatic; to believe that the world is a place of mere delight in which one has nothing to do but to pursue pleasure is the fantasy of a sybarite; the wise man, it seems to me, will look upon the earth, its men, and its animal creatures as the product of a Divine plan." And again Pascal complains: "It must be admitted that man is so wretched that he is bored by his own existence without any external cause of boredom." And again Voltaire replies: "Would it not also be true to say that we are under such obligations to the Creator that he has made *ennui* a quality of laziness so as to force us by that very fact to be useful to our neighbors and ourselves?" Once more Pascal depletes the hopelessness of life in a simile: "The rudder guides those on shipboard, but where shall we find such a guide in the sea of morals?" And once more Voltaire answers cheerfully: "In the simple maxim, the truth of which is accepted by all men, *Do not do to another what you would not have that other do to you.*" A mere mocker could not have written these things. It is true that Voltaire did not always practice what he preached, but it is equally true that he often preached what is good to practice.

I am not, however, recommending Voltaire as a moralist; those who are interested in the history of literature ought to make his acquaintance on other grounds. My argument is that he ought not to be taboo because he is an immoralist—if I may coin a word. He should be read, or some of his work should be read—for much of it is inferior and obsolete—as the product of one of the great men of letters in history. His *métier* was not circumscribed. He ventured into every field of literature, more so, perhaps, than any other first-rate writer of modern times. He tried his hand at history, biography, poetry, drama, fiction, science, theology, metaphysics, and criticism. In all he wrote the precision of his style is a model and his wit is sparkling, often stinging a little as sparks usually do. He was a master of the rhymed epigram and used that weapon to rout his enemies, for he made enemies as easily and enjoyed them as much as Whistler did. One of his contemporaries and antagonists was the celebrated critic Fréron, whom he liked

to handle without gloves, as the following epigram shows:

L'autre jour, au fond d'un vallon,
Un serpent piqua Jean Fréron.
Que pensez-vous qu'il arriva?
Ce fut le serpent qui creva!

Or, as it might be put in English:

The other day, beside a valley lake,
Poor Jean Fréron was bitten by a snake.

But weep not, Reader, let your grief subside,
'Twas not Fréron but the poor snake that died!

Another of Voltaire's famous epigrams was aimed at a contemporary, a would-be man of letters of a type for which he had a great contempt. This was Jacques Le Franc, the Marquis de Pompiignan,

who wrote a tragedy and some "sacred poems" which Voltaire said were only "sacred because nobody touched them." Le Franc's literary output was of about the quality one might expect from a nobleman who thinks that a title may give him the place at the literary table which genius has denied him. Nobody would recall Le Franc's name to-day if it were not for Voltaire's epigrammatic wit:

Savez-vous pourquoi Jérémie
A tant pleuré pendant sa vie?
C'est qu'en prophète il prévoyait
Qu'un jour Le Franc le traduirait.

This epigram, if one might venture to put it into English rhyme, would read somewhat as follows:

Jeremiah's anger was so free,
So low and sad a view of life he took,

Because, as prophet, he could well foresee

Le Franc's translation of his precious book.

Voltaire was an extraordinary bundle of contradictions. He was irascible, cantankerous, irreverent, and spiteful. He was also orderly, patient, sympathetic, and at heart admired that which is fine and divine in human nature. Half the time he was fighting his own enemies to satisfy his vanity, and half the time he bravely attacked prejudice, ignorance, and injustice for the protection of mankind. He had some of the majesty of a lion, but his method of attack was to buzz and sting like a hornet—a little great man whose unhappy career arouses feelings of both pity and admiration.

MacDonald Has His Way

A British Liberal analyzes the downfall of the Labor Party and the triumph of the Conservative

By P. W. WILSON

ACTING on the principle that when in doubt you should "put in the Tories" and so mark time, Britain has installed Stanley Baldwin in office, with a majority of 200 over all other parties in the House of Commons and with normalcy as his mandate. For the next four years neither Liberalism nor Labor will seriously influence the conduct of British policy. The question whether the Conservatives retain power for a longer period depends on themselves. If they challenge again the free-trade foundations of British finance, if they sink millions of British money in battleships and the naval base at Singapore, if they indulge in Winston Churchillian adventures against Russia and anybody else that a pugnacious descendant of Marlborough can find to fight, and if, controlling the House of Lords themselves, they seek again to fasten the control of the peers onto whatever progressive party may in the future succeed them, they will set the political pendulum swinging, and it will strike them from office inevitably in or about the year 1929. But if their tariffs are no more than harmless tinkering, if they endeavor honestly to promote a good understanding in Europe, sealed by a limitation of armaments, if they also seek honestly to promote education, housing, and more regular employment, so displaying sympathy and moderation, there is no reason why for many years to come Conservatism should not be the governing factor in Britain. Hitherto Stanley Baldwin has been ranked as a Die-Hard.

If he still wishes to die hard, he will die early. But as a good-natured—even a humdrum—administrator he may live long to smoke that pipe of peace, or at any rate of office, that has become his most picturesque asset.

In the Supreme Court of history it is the ninth vote that registers the decision. Eighty years ago the Peelites or Tory free-traders gave that ninth vote to the Whigs, and thirty years of Liberalism resulted. In 1886 Home Rule for Ireland gave the ninth vote to the Tories, and they kept it for twenty years. Free trade then returned the ninth vote to the Liberals and Labor Party; and Socialism has now handed it back to the Conservatives. And the ninth vote is now the vote of a woman over thirty. She is half the electorate. And as a housewife she is under no illusions as to plumbers. If the plumber wants the woman's vote, he will have to do more than talk politics. She will judge him by his joints on the pipes in her kitchen.

That Stanley Baldwin realizes the importance of the women's vote is evident from his talk about lowering the price of commodities. How exactly he will do this remains to be seen. But, obviously, a Hooverish Government, with its eye on the cupboard, might well hold office for a decade. This would mean that for not a few "old men in a hurry" this election is *finis*. In ten years' time Asquith, now defeated, will have passed from the political scene, and Lloyd George, MacDonald, and Snowden will have reached or approached the allotted span of three-

score years and ten. The elder statesman in Britain is a vigorous person, but the men who now matter as progressives are the unknown. Pre-war politicians are becoming as obsolete as pre-war artillery. It is the post-war mind that has yet to arrive at a considered progressive faith.

Whether MacDonald has succeeded or failed is a question, the answer to which depends entirely on one's point of view. If the Labor Party exists for the sole purpose of destroying Liberalism in Britain and enthroning Toryism, MacDonald has got his way. Believing in free trade, he has put the protectionists in power. And opposing the war, he has enthroned imperialism. That, doubtless, pays off old scores, and MacDonald has the satisfaction of knowing that he has excluded from Parliament the statesman, Asquith, who to-day would have been Prime Minister with a safe majority if he had not stood aside ten months ago in order to give Labor a genuine chance of seeing the machinery of government from the inside. By the simple method of shouting down Liberal candidates at their meetings he has, as he thinks, broken their party forever. It has been great fun. But the gala is over and there survives the headache—indeed, a severe one.

For there is another side. It may be true that for the moment Liberalism has fulfilled its concrete ends and has to devise a new programme. But it is not less true that amid all this turmoil Liberalism has been the still, small voice that spoke



(C) Underwood

Stanley Baldwin, again Prime Minister of Britain

the real mind of the nation. The Liberals opposed protection on the one hand and Socialism on the other. They supported the recognition of Russia, but opposed the Russian loan. It was a Liberal Budget, moreover, that Philip Snowden introduced. The Liberals are British and with 3,000,000 votes to their credit do not yet know that they are beaten. There is a middle body of opinion in Britain which this year has voted Conservative. That middle opinion has no wish that the only alternative government to Toryism should be the near-Communist section of the Labor Party, which leads or is led by MacDonald. The very forces which have hammered the Liberal Party will now be interested in developing again that party's strength in the country.

That MacDonald's magic wand has been broken by the thunderbolts of fate is obvious. Overworked by the double strain of the Foreign Office and the Prime Ministership, he succumbed to insomnia, nerves, and, worse than either, to flattery. It was in defiance of the better judgment of his Cabinet that he insisted on fighting the election, and it

was Asquith who, on the brink of the precipice, tried to save him. The impression was that MacDonald had the mob behind him. It is a gamble that has proved calamitous. And Labor has a way of superseding leaders when they have become a liability. In those circles there is nothing that fails so completely as failure, and especially failure on the part of an intellectual who has no organized trade union at his back.

For the election has proved up to the hilt the contention of those Labor Ministers who have urged MacDonald to arrive at an alliance with the Liberals. At Westminster the Conservatives have a majority of 200 on a division. In the country they are still in a heavy minority among the electors. The ninth or decisive vote is not a straight vote at all. It is a split vote. And obstinately MacDonald has insisted that it shall be a split vote for all time. Earlier in the year he induced his party—again with much special pleading—to defeat proportional representation. In over-confidence of a single-handed victory over Liberalism and Conservatism combined, Labor joined with the Conservatives in voting

down the very measure which was designed to keep him, not in office alone, but in power. MacDonald's conduct cannot be explained in terms of pure reason. Deep jealousies swayed him, and it must not be forgotten that he has never been able to forgive the Liberals and Labormen who could not share his pacifist and pro-German convictions.

Of Labor and Liberalism one may, then, sing with Goldsmith:

This dog and man at first were friends;

But when a pique began,
The dog, to gain some private ends,
Went mad, and bit the man.

The wound it seemed both sore and sad,

To every Christian eye;
And while they swore the dog was mad,

They swore the man would die.

But soon a wonder came to light,
That showed the rogues they lied;
The man recovered of the bite,
The dog it was that died.

The election does not mean that Socialism has killed Liberalism. It means that in the ranks of Labor Liberalism will supersede Socialism. MacDonald's attempt to slaughter the Liberals with near-Communist clubs has failed. You cannot cut off your nose without doing despite to your face.

Unfortunately, the nation still boils with bad blood. The circumstances of the Russian manifesto have inflamed sentiment on every side. And the Communists will protest that Parliament has failed and that "direct action" must now be applied. This may mean strikes, disorders in the House, and press prosecutions. And with India, Egypt, and Arabia moved by restless aspirations, Prime Minister Baldwin's statesmanship will be tested to the utmost. In his previous period of office he showed greater skill at his desk than on the platform. If, however, his always aimable indiscretions are limited to words, Britain will trust him for the sagacity and restraint of his deeds. Whether M. Herriot will welcome the return of Lord Curzon to the Foreign Office is a little doubtful. But the Dawes Plan has changed the face of European diplomacy, and what happens in Whitehall is to that extent of the less significance to the world as a whole. Nor will British policy be of necessity anti-Russian. A desire for trade and for tranquillity in Asia will act as a deterrent on the more violent anti-Bolsheviks. But there will be no loan to the Soviets, and persons wishing to be sent by the electors to Westminster will cease to substitute "The Red Flag" for "God Save the King."

The Byronic Mechanic

By HERMANN HAGEDORN

HE has probably never heard of Byron. I have my doubts, in fact, whether a query concerning the club-footed lord, if flung into those rows of eminently respectable, undistinguished and indistinguishable citizens in the sightseeing cars would elicit anything except perhaps a wild guess that he was an obscure motion-picture star or an admiral in the British navy. My neighbor is in his Byronism at least not imitative. I had assumed that that particular malady of romantic youth had been overcome, outlived, laughed into limbo, flung on the historical scrap-book with the Holy Roman Empire, duels, haunted castles, and weeping daughters wed against their will. My assumption evidently was rash.

He is as communicative as his eminent prototype; reticence is not in his lexicon. A dozen exchanges of commonplaces as the car bears us down the majestic sweep of highway that curves in and out along the rim of the incomparable Canyon, and he is in the midst of his story.

He is a mechanic, it seems, and he has been traveling across the length and breadth of the land seeing the sights of his country. First Niagara, then Mammoth Cave, then the Natural Bridge, the Garden of the Gods, the Yellowstone, Glacier Park, Seattle, San Francisco, the Yosemite, the Big Trees, the cliff dwellings; now the Grand Canyon. He works at his trade so and so many months, then he goes sightseeing until the money gives out; then, quite cheerfully, it appears, he seeks another job and earns himself another period of luxurious contemplation of his country's splendors. It is a wonderful country, he says; people don't half realize how beautiful it is.

I find myself feeling a profound respect for this extraordinary young man. He is twenty-five or thereabouts, sandy-haired, pink-cheeked, with naïve brown eyes. I ask him the inevitable question: What sent him forth on this unusual odyssey?

He answers without evasion or hesitancy; without even the suggestion that he might be aware that another might jealously guard from strange ears such a story as he is telling. "I was married when I was nineteen. My wife was just my age. I thought a good deal of her. We were married four years. And then I found that she wasn't what I thought she was. I got a divorce. I couldn't stand it after that, being in the town where she was and where we had grown

up together. So I went away, and I have been going around ever since."

He gives his pathetic bit of history in a matter-of-fact tone, naturally and without emotion. A strange new-world echo of Childe Harold:

Is it not better then to be alone
And love earth only for its earthly
sake?

He does not look romantic, this stricken mechanic in search of the solace of beauty. He would not appear out of place as a clerk in a small-town grocery. He closely resembles a young Swede I know, a professional photographer who makes his living taking pictures of ladies appropriately clad for advertisements of corsets. By all the rules he is intended to be a householder in a cheap suburban development and a life member of some Kiwanis Club.

We descend from the car with our dozen fellow sightseers and climb far out on a crag jutting into the Canyon. He is silent through the gabble of "Oh's" and "Ah's" with which our compatriots greet the benumbing splendor of nature's story of Genesis carved in the eternal hills. He crouches on the perilous edge of an overhanging rock, staring steadfastly across the enormous gash at the turrets and temples, the walls rising one above the other to the remote northern rim, the thousand watercourses leading to the one watercourse where a rushing river far below appears as a tawny slender thread.

The chattering dozen makes its way to the imposing structure of logs where bouillon is served. The splendor seems to grow as they depart. And once more my Byronic friend finds voice.

"I am coming back here again," he says. "I am coming back here again."

I prick up my ears. There are overtones in that voice. Can it be that my romantic mechanic is consciously picturesque?

Apart he stalk'd in joyless reverie—

"Do you ever read poetry?" I ask, irrelevantly.

"Never read a line. I can't get it. I read lots of novels, though. Gene Stratton Porter and Harold Bell Wright. They're great!"

Ah, so. I begin to discern the line of descent.

He speaks of his plans. It is an old law, it seems, that those who claim the open road shall in turn be claimed by it. He is going back home now, he says, but not for always. His father, it appears, has a machine factory. He will work

there just long enough to make enough money to buy a Ford; then he will go wandering again. There are so many things to see, and he likes to meet strange people, and he does not mind going scant on food at times when his money gives out somewhere where jobs are scarce. Before things get desperate he can always find something to do.

"I think sometimes," he says, "that I never will settle down again. I find I can't get along with people for any length of time the way I used to. I suppose going about by yourself makes you sort of self-centered. I ran across a fellow a few months ago who wanted to go around with me, and I stood it just four days. He was always arguing and thinking that he was right in everything. I told him we'd have to part or some day I'd kill him." He says it without brag-gadocio.

"I suppose I'm an egotist," he goes on. "I want my own way. I'm too much used to having my own way to be willing to take much from other people. I wasn't always like that. People back home used to say that my wife could scrape her shoes on my face, and I'd take it and say thank you. But I'm not that way now. I've lived too long alone."

From the highway comes the calling of a motor-horn.

"They're ready to start. We'll have to make tracks."

"I'm going to stay."

"It's a long walk back."

"I'm used to long walks."

"Well, good-by and good luck."

"Good-by."

As I reach the highway where the car is waiting I turn back for a last look. He is standing upright, gazing over the Canyon. I can almost hear him declaim the sonorous lines:

Oh, that the desert were my dwelling-
place,

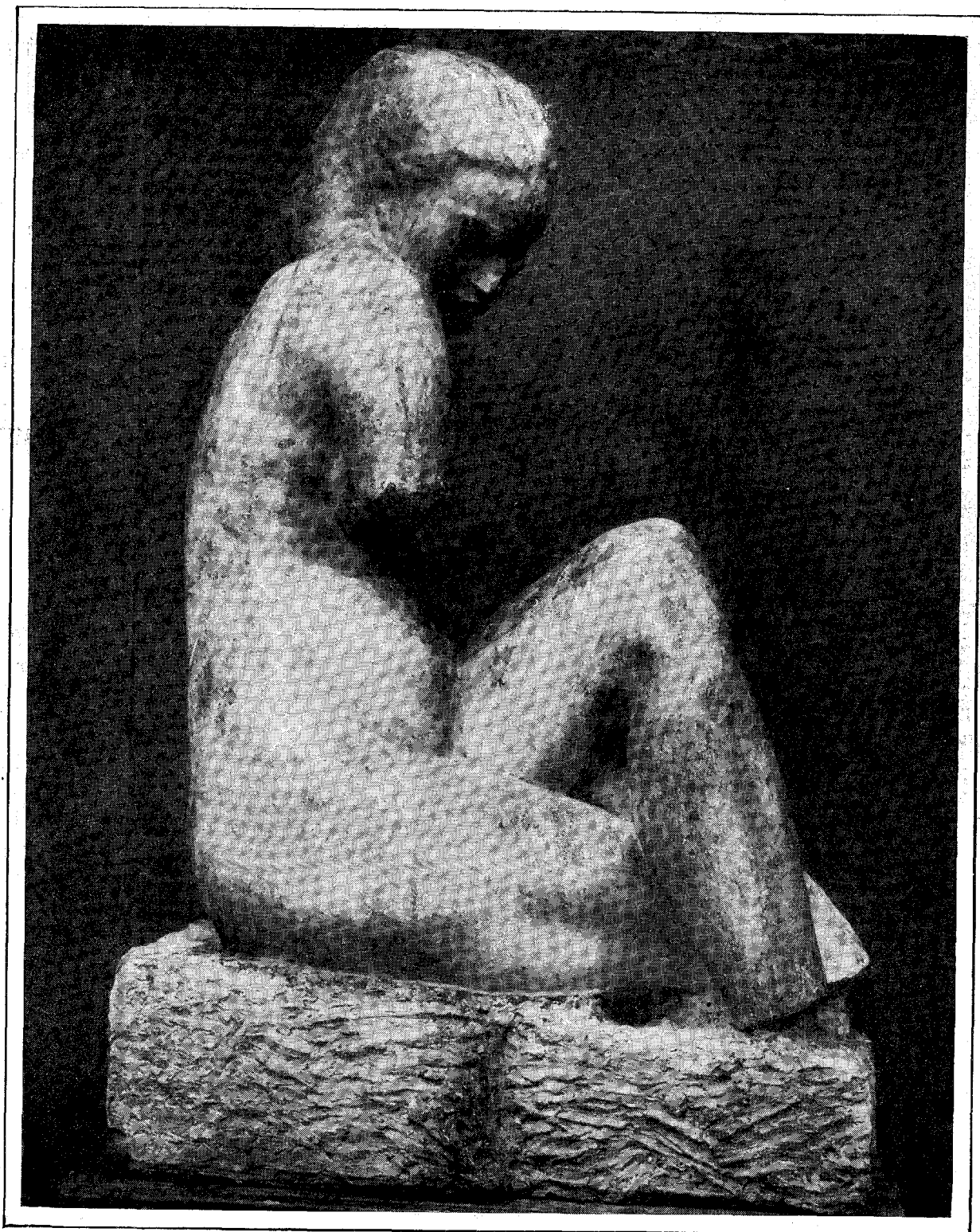
With one fair spirit for my minister,
That I might all forget the human
race,

And, hating no one, love but only her!
Ye Elements!—in whose ennobling stir
I feel myself exalted—can ye not
Accord me such a being?

But I forget. My mechanic does not know his Byron. And there is nothing for him but to stare at nature's magnificence, inarticulate, feeling an aching loneliness, and nursing it.

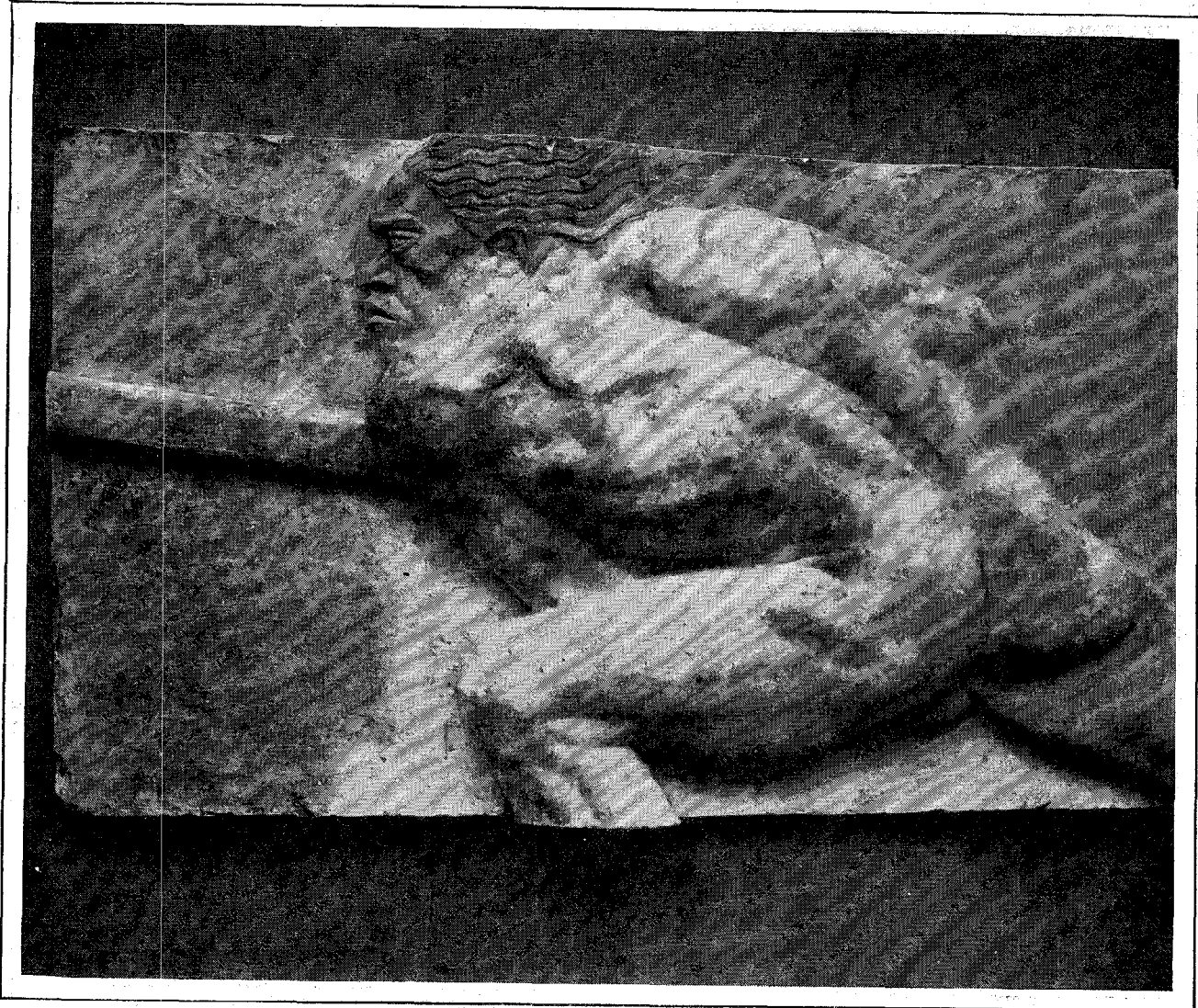
I find myself wondering how any wife could have had it in her to betray so ingenuous a romanticist.

A Yugoslav Sculptor



Memories

Comes to America



The Fighter

IVAN MESTROVIC comes to America with a great European reputation. He was born in 1883 in Croatia, and early showed marked talent. At the age of seventeen he went to Vienna and studied under the sculptor Helmer, Director of the Academy of Arts in that city. His first exhibition was in Vienna in 1902, since which time he has had forty-three exhibitions in twenty different cities of Europe—in Paris in 1908 and 1919, in Rome in 1911, in London in 1915. His works are in the museums of Vienna, London, Paris, Prague, Rome, Florence, and Budapest. After his exhibition in Rome, Rodin generously said of him, "Mestrovic is the greatest phenomenon among the sculptors of the world."

The opening exhibition of Mestrovic's works is to be at the Brooklyn Museum, beginning November 20. Afterwards the sculptor's works will be shown in various cities of the United States.

In a Time of Unsettlement

By DAVID MORTON

FEWER and fewer, now, the lone defenders
Of aging shrines and questioned citadels:
The new gods and the half-gods and pretenders
Are all a noise that gathers and roars and swells
And brings a fury down on quiet altars,
And brings a shouting to the temple door:
There is a cloud of dust, a flame that falters,
And battle, and the old gods are no more.

There yet will come a twilight on the spears,
When they are tossed and broken and cast by,
A half-light for the wandering ghosts of years. . . .
And in that hour the old gods from the sky
Will walk abroad beneath the pitying stars,
To close those eyes, to bless those faithful scars.

Uncle Sam : Efficiency Engineer

By WILLIAM ATHERTON DU PUY

The story of what the Department of Commerce is seeking to do
for the American business man

AMERICAN business is like Topsy. It started little and grew. It is like the log house in the wilderness to which additions were made as the family prospered. It is a rambling, comfortable, homelike sort of structure, but wastes much coal in its heating and many steps between the kitchen stove and the dinner table. Business goes its own gait, circumscribed by its own low-hung horizon. Its wastes are charged to operation and appear in the bill which is handed to the consumer. Sometimes they prove such a burden to it that a receiver comes and sits in the wicker cage. If the wastes could be eliminated, says Herbert Hoover, Secretary of Commerce, many businesses would enjoy greater prosperity and the consuming public would buy more cheaply. We will establish a Division of Domestic Commerce to study industry and business between the oceans, to help bring to them a light of broader understanding, to lead to an elimination of mistakes, to greater general efficiency.

In this way a governmental agency has come into being. This new division surveys the field as a whole. It sees business activities from a different view-point than that of the man who is immersed in them. It brings the light of new facts, the experience of all, to bear on the problems of all. It attempts to get at the principles, the psychology, back of suc-

cess in business. When there are mistakes that may be seen from this new view-point, it calls attention to them. For instance:

If your father owned a thrifty little shoe factory when you were born, if you grew up in that factory and knew this business of making shoes, you would of course upon arrival at the time of life when you should strike out for yourself go into shoe manufacture. It would be the business you know. Your life interest has been in making shoes. Your personal inclinations are to that business. It is the thing you want to do. As a typical American industrialist you are an individualist. You like the idea of accepting the challenge of competition from those of your kind. You will make shoes.

When you build your factory, you will not realize a vital thing that appears from another, a broader view-point—the fact that there is already fifty per cent more shoe factory space in the United States than is needed. You are adding to a factory capacity that is already too great. You are going into a thing that is already overdone. Naturally, the opportunities are not great, the competition is very stiff. You are using up wealth in establishing a thing for which there is no need. You are making a mistake. Before you build this mill you should know what is the capacity of the factories already in

operation and the relation of that capacity to the whole market. Your local business activity, when you come to think of it, has a National aspect. It should be considered from that standpoint. But this idea has never presented itself to you. You would not have known where to get the information if it had.

A group of specialty manufacturers sat about a table in Atlantic City. They were the big men in their line, and were then attending a National convention. They had prospered. They were sanguine of the future.

One of these men told of his plans. He would enlarge his plant, double its capacity. The others had similar ideas in mind, sketched them. An outsider set down the figures on the back of the bill of fare. These enlargements would give a certain productive capacity. The capacity of the market to absorb this product was known to them. It was thirty per cent under this contemplated capacity. The present capacity was near the limit. There was good money in operating as they were, but profits would disappear if the factories were enlarged. The mistakes these men had been about to make were due to the fact that they thought and acted as individuals, that they did not consider their business in its relation to the whole field. This is one of the commonest mistakes of Ameri-

can industry. The Division of Domestic Commerce will furnish the facilities that will enable business to get away from this habit of doing blindly what it prefers to do. It will make available agencies that will allow of proper surveys of business opportunity before action is taken. It will do this that production as a whole may be more economical and the finished product consequently cheaper. There are two outstanding elements, efficiency engineers tell us, in intelligent production. The first is a measure of market and the competition in that market, that the factory may know what quantity of goods it should produce with expectation of sale. The second is a factory problem, the maintenance of a steady flow of goods through the mill, as the steadiness of that flow is the true basis for economical production. This new agency of government will lay much stress on a consideration of these two elements.

If you are a manufacturer of rubber boots, for instance, your primary desire should be to know where it rains a great deal, where people are engaged in irrigating, dairying, car washing, concrete mixing, ditch digging—in the occupations which call for rubber boots. The Government can tell you all about rainfall. It has an occupational census which shows just where and how many people are doing the sort of work that interests you. Had you ever thought of using this information in this way? It knows just how many rubber boots were made last year, which furnishes the measure of your competition.

Or you may be a manufacturer of gas ranges. What, you want to know, are the chances of sale? The Government knows the natural-gas areas, the areas of good coal supply, which gives gas an advantage. It knows the areas where cheap electricity is developing, which hurts the gas-stove business. It knows the general tendencies in the contest between gas and electricity. Maybe the market is gone and manufacture of gas stoves is a languishing industry.

Odd elements go into this measure of markets which is so fundamental, and there are stupendous amounts of information in the possession of the Government departments. In Minnesota, for instance, there was a manufacturer of a certain grade of flour. He had been selling wherever he could for a decade. His books showed a peculiar thing. The orders from central New York had grown steadily from the first. This flour just suited the baking methods of these central New Yorkers. Unfortunately, they were so far from the factory that they were not the logical market for this

mill. Where could he find people with the same pastry tastes closer to home?

A study of migration currents showed that these central New Yorkers had contributed very largely to the making of southern Michigan. Southern Michigan should like this variety of flour. It did. To-day, because of a study of American history, the whole output of this mill goes to this market.

In 1921 the shoe factories of Rochester were hard hit. This was because the makers of automobile tires in Detroit and Akron, who were an important element in their market, were out of work. The Rochester people had not measured this market properly, had overfigured its consumption. These tire-makers also had made a mistake. They had overestimated the number of tires the automobiles of the United States would wear out. Each had made a mistake that might have been avoided if a more far-reaching study of the field had been made.

Whoever makes goods should have the best there is in the way of a measure of market. The Department of Commerce is building an organization to help industry make that measure.

With this measure properly made, industry will be in a position to shut off its greatest waste, an uneven flow of materials through its factory. If a flour mill has a market of 60,000 barrels of flour in a year, it may make that flour in two ways. It may establish a flour mill with a capacity of 200 barrels a day and may work it at that capacity for the 300 working days of the year. There is a steady flow of materials through the factory, and all the plant is being used all the time. Again, it may establish a plant with a capacity of 400 barrels a day. It may work that plant at its capacity for 100 days and at one-fourth of its capacity for 200 days. The result is the same—60,000 barrels of flour.

In the first of these factories all the plant is used all the time and the permanent force enjoys steady employment. The second carries a heavier investment and depreciation in plant, and must intermittently train new seasonal workers, which is expensive. The first avoids peaks of production and corresponding depressions. It produces flour more cheaply than the second. The first is the right, and the second is the wrong, method of manufacture. One might suppose that in the pursuit of profits the proper method would be followed. As a matter of fact, it is not. Most industries have more capacity than they need. Few of them maintain the steady flow.

The Government contributes all it has to these problems, and may institute special investigations. Then it resorts to an-

other expedient that stands to yield even more important aids to efficiency in business. It offers itself as a clearing-house through which various commercial groups may work in the solution of their common problems. The dry-goods retailers, for instance, may have a National association. Most such groups have. They work through these associations on the common problems of the group. There is, for example, the practice of sending goods out subject to acceptance. It leads to many abuses. It should be eliminated. These retailers may meet in Washington with the Division of Domestic Commerce. That division knows that similar abuses have been eliminated by other groups and just how it was done. It puts the prestige of the Government back of a proposal that the dry-goods retailers sign an agreement providing that hereafter nowhere in the United States shall goods be sent out on acceptance. So is an abuse removed. Then, while this group is assembled, some one is likely to ask if there are other abuses that should be eliminated. Many are mentioned. A committee is appointed to survey dry-goods retailing, to find the wasteful practices, to report back to subsequent meetings a plan for eliminating them. Thus does the scheme for the removal of abuses leading to waste find a permanent place in the activities of this group. Already many groups have presented themselves for this sort of examination. Thus business, with the Government as umpire, efficiency-engineers itself.

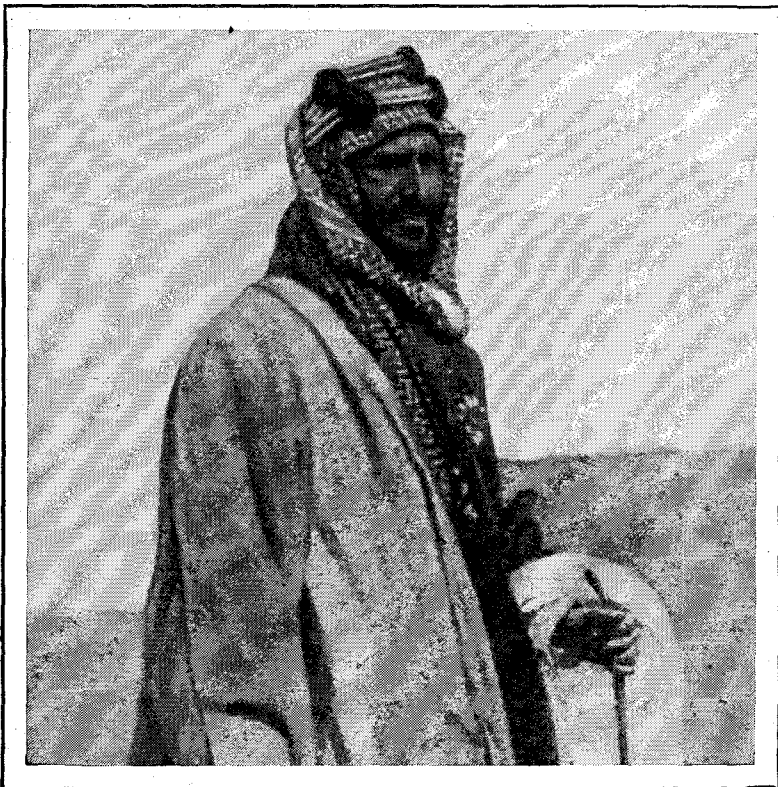
When ten pounds of wool leave the back of a sheep, it starts on its journey to the man who will eventually wear it as a suit of clothes. On every stage of that journey it picks up charges that appear in the price asked for the suit of clothes. If the factory is not economically operated, the charge accumulated there is more than it should be. If the suit travels too far in getting to the consumer, is handled too often in transit, it accumulates too much in transportation charges. If the system of retailing is uneconomical, if the dealers carry too many varieties of suits, if this means unnecessary investment, unnecessary dead stock, these charges must be chalked up and paid by the consumer. Wherever there is uneconomical operation between the shearing pen and the consumer, he pays. Wherever savings can be brought about, he will profit. This new foreshadowing of the "Hoover idea" in government is now under way. It is a new sort of thing in government. It reaches out to every citizen and his every-day purchases for Molly and the babies. It seriously hopes to save every citizen money. Maybe it will.

The Wahabi Movement

By A. RUSTEM BEY

Former Turkish Ambassador to the United States

A graphic and authoritative statement of the Turkish point of view



International

Ibn Sa'ud, the chief of the Wahabis

THE Wahabis are the Puritans of the Islamic faith, whose country is the Nejd, in central Arabia, with Riad as capital and the dynasty of Ibn Sa'ud as rulers. In their eyes the slightest concession to the exigencies of modern life is anathema maranatha. In a word, they are terrible fanatics. They are not content with being themselves literal followers of the original law; they would force the entire community of Islam to revert to the primitive purity of the faith.

In them survives the fierce enthusiasm of the first followers of the Prophet, whose militant spirit, raised to the white-hot pitch, succeeded in spreading by the sword the precepts of Islam within a single century thousands of miles east and west of the Arabian Peninsula.

The first outburst of the reformatory zeal of the Wahabis occurred in 1815, when, declaring war on the *Kuffar* (miscreants) of the Hejaz, a Turkish province since 1514, they crossed the desert in an irresistible rush westwards and captured Mecca and Medina, the holy cities *par excellence* of Islam. Strangely enough, the purity of their iconoclastic convictions exceeded that of the Prophet

himself. Thus they removed to the desert from the Kaaba, in the central mosque of Mecca, cursing its existence, the famous Black Stone, worshiped by the Arabs in the times of their idolatry and which Mohammed, in a spirit of prudent compromise, allowed to play its ancient rôle under the new dispensation of the one immaterial God.

Mohammed Ali, the Governor of Egypt, as he was then, came to the rescue of the defeated Turkish troops and Arab levies of the Hejaz. At the demand of the Sublime Porte, he despatched to the invaded territory his son Ibrahim at the head of an army whose European training and discipline prevailed over the fanatical bravery of the Wahabis. Literally mowed down, cut to pieces, they returned to their country, an insignificant remnant of their former selves.

After an interval of somewhat over a century, the Wahabis have resumed their offensive against the Hejaz, which is no longer Turkish, having achieved its independence in the shape of a kingdom placed under the rule of Hussein, a lineal descendant of the Prophet and former Shereef (governor) of Mecca

under the Turks. This time their motives are not purely or even principally religious. At least, their chief, Ibn Sa'ud, a young and ambitious prince, is actuated by ideas which are essentially political and feelings which partake of the spirit of rivalry—the latter being a characteristic of the Arab potentates, who have ever fought among themselves for supremacy. He resents the elevation of Hussein to the rank of King, as also his usurpation of the title of Caliph, and even more his pretensions to the leadership of the Arab world. Ibn Sa'ud would rather exercise that leadership himself. In any case, rather than see this rôle assumed by Hussein, he would have it remain in abeyance.

As a pretext for his attack against the Hejaz he gives out that he is commissioned by the Indian Mussulmans, the leading community of Islam, to react against Hussein's self-appointment as Caliph and his treatment of the pilgrims, whom in truth his Shereefian Majesty fleeces mercilessly, not to speak of the indignities he heaps upon them.

Two questions of great importance ask for an answer in connection with Ibn Sa'ud's enterprise. One is whether the latter is the beginning of a big turmoil in Islamdom, followed by a new settlement of the Islamic question consequent upon Turkey's repudiation of the Caliphate, and accompanied by repercussions on the general situation of the world. The other is what is England's rôle in this conjuncture, this Power having always taken a very active interest in Islamic matters. The situations to which these questions apply are in reality so closely connected that they may be dealt with as forming one.

Ibn Sa'ud has been so far distinctly successful. At the time of writing the news comes that Mecca has fallen to his arms and that Hussein has fled to Jidda. Hussein, however, is the protégé of England, under whose auspices he attained his present position, while his sons were also installed by this Power in Irak and Transjordan, respectively. On the other hand, Ibn Sa'ud is a stipendiary of the same Power, from which he receives the, for him, respectable subvention of £60,000 sterling a year. How comes it that he, standing in such a relationship to England, suddenly falls upon

his British-protected neighbor? It may be that he is secretly egged on by England, which is disappointed in Hussein, the latter having refused to sign the treaty of amity she has prepared because it does not fulfill the promise she gave him during the war to place him at the head of an Arab federation. In this not improbable case, her object would be to dispose of Hussein through Ibn Sa'ud, and then deal separately with the latter. Her maxim in the East has ever been, *Divide et impera*.

England never meant to keep her promise to Hussein. She was determined from the outset of the war to establish her domination over the Arab world, fortune favoring the arms of her group. Federation signifies unity and strength. She is naturally opposed to that of the Arabs. The latter, half-civilized, rudimentarily equipped, unorganized, have no more chance of resisting her with success than the frontier tribes of India. In fact, with the exception of Turkey, the Near East, indeed the Middle East as well, can hope to maintain its independence or to achieve its liberation from the domination of England or Russia—the Muscovite continues more than ever to be the rival of John Bull in these regions—only on one condition. It is that a new war breaks out in Europe that will swamp Western civilization.

In a word, Ibn Sa'ud's enterprise is doomed beforehand to failure. His career, however successful, will be that of

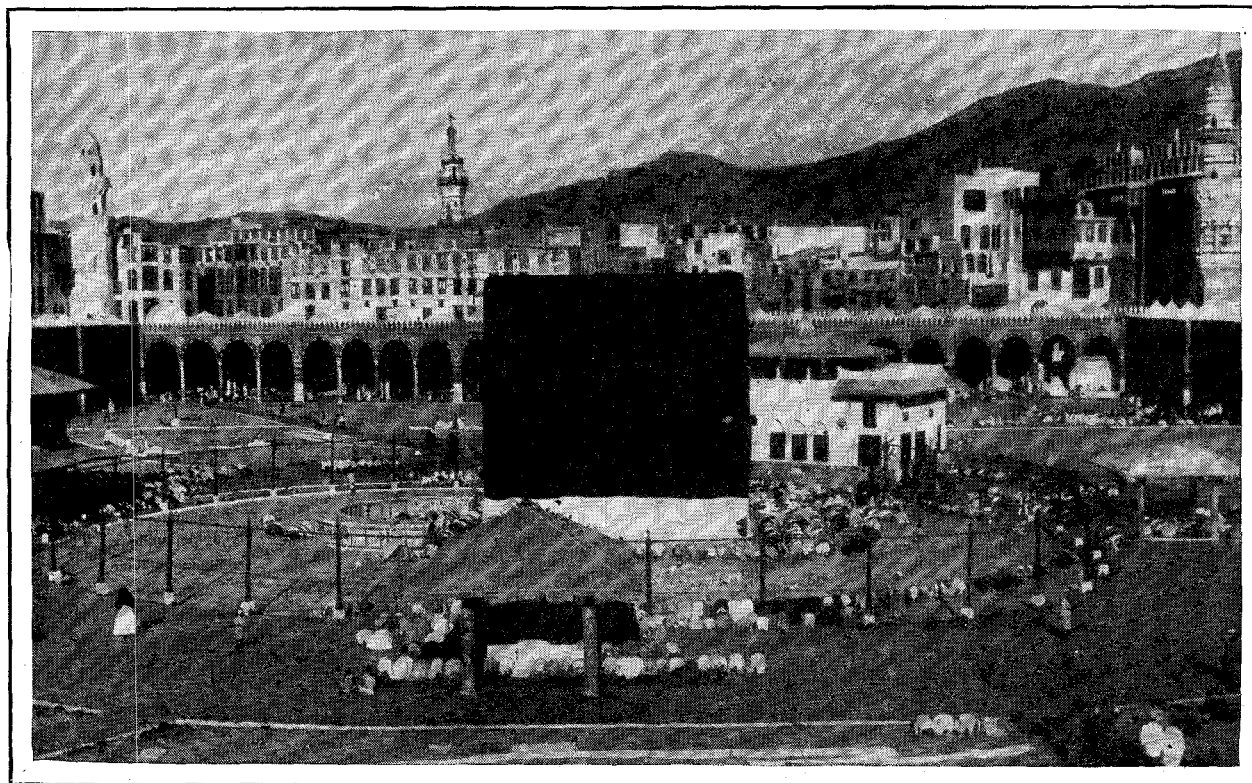
a meteor. At best will he achieve a position as England's dependent. Any commotion resulting from his action will remain local. The unfortunate truth is that Islamdom, besides being paralyzed in most of its sections by the numbing rule of the West, has grown indifferent to its collective interests. The much-vaunted solidarity of Islam has proved to be a fiction.

The most striking feature in the Arab situation is that England's intervention is based on the plan she has formed of consolidating her material domination over the greater part of the globe by bringing under her control the principal religious forces of the world. She occupied Palestine with this intention. It is her reason for wishing to penetrate into Tibet. But her greatest effort has been spent in view of reducing the Caliphate to the condition of a disguised appanage of the British Crown. She was delighted when Turkey, which she failed to destroy after the defeat of the latter in the Great War, voluntarily renounced the Caliphate. In execution of a long-standing project of hers aiming at the transference of this dignity to an Arab dynasty, she forthwith encouraged the King of the Hejaz to occupy the vacant post, a hint which his Shereefian Majesty was not slow to take. But, contrary to her expectations, his self-appointment has not received and will not receive the recognition of the other sections of Islam. In fact, the Turkish was the only Caliphate

which could unite the suffrages of all Islamdom. To-day it looks as if the organic unity of the Islamic world had been destroyed forever and that each community would form a separate Church, as in the Protestant and "Orthodox" divisions of Christianity, under nationally elected chiefs devoid of all ecumenical pretensions. In such a case, Islamdom will lose, as such, all political importance and England need not worry about its potentialities. But so long as the Caliphate survives she will leave no stone unturned until she has rendered it amenable to her authority.

Combining, as it does, in her mind, material domination with control of the religious movements of the world, England's conception of imperialism is the most complete of any met with in modern history. The spirit of the times stands in the way of the adoption by her of that realized by Alexander the Great, which was even more complete than hers, unifying and centering, as it did, in his person raised to the rank of divinity, the religious ideas of his epoch, in the service of territorial expansion. Otherwise, who knows?

To conclude. The Wahabi movement is without importance in itself. It cannot lead to any serious developments in the Mussulman world. All the significance it has is derived from its connection with British imperialism, the greatest political factor in the present and in the future existence of humanity.



Ewing Galloway

The great Mosque in Mecca, the Holy City of the Mohammedan world, which has been captured by Ibn Sa'ud, chief of the Wahabis. In the center is the Kaaba, covered with the holy carpet of black brocade. This houses the famous black stone which the author of this article says was once removed by the Wahabis to the desert.

The Book Table

New Books for Children¹

Reviews by LEONORE ST. JOHN POWER

THEY tell of nothing but youth's appearance and youth's adventure"—thus Padraic Colum offers his collection of stories² from the Mabinogion, to the boys and girls of to-day. The sense of youth seen with youth's eyes, which is characteristic of these hero stories of Celtic Britain, is not achieved by clever analyses of the heroes' motives; it is not achieved by packing the narrative full of the author's opinions and devices; it is achieved rather by the narrator's utter absorption in making his audience see and feel the glorious hero or the treacherous villain in details that stir the imagination and please the fancy. The story-tellers were usually youths themselves, apprentice-bards, whose duty it was to relate the histories, stories, and poems that were the popular literature of the day. Hence the delicious glitter of a knight riding forth on a horse with bridle of "linked gold on its head, and on its back a saddle of gold." After giving this bit of magnificence to his audience, the young apprentice-bard lost himself in describing the knight's "four-cornered cloth of purple," his silver spears "of an edge to wound the wind," and his war-horn of ivory.

The countrymen and the nobles who sat listening to the young story-teller saw themselves in the hero, the one thinking

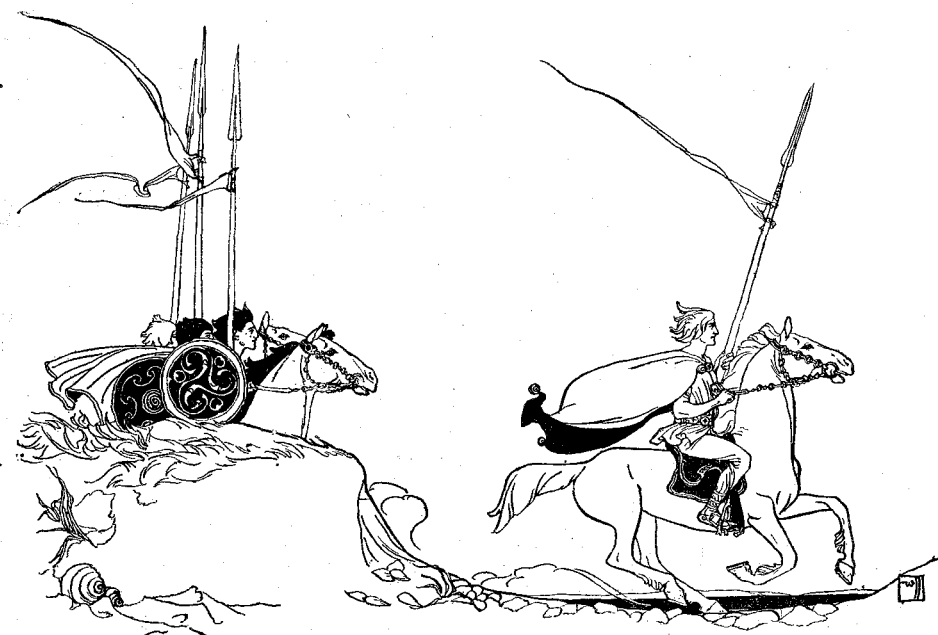
that he, too, would achieve a similar magnificence, and the other satisfied that he was a worthy knight. And for such knights there are ladies radiantly lovely—"more yellow was her head than the flower of the broom, and her skin was whiter than the foam of the wave, and fairer were her hands and her fingers than the blossoms of the wood anemone amidst the spray of the meadow fountain." Such men and women were worthy to do and dare, and they went about their battling, their dragon slaying, and enchantments with a swing that is as alive to-day as when the apprentice-bard thrilled his audiences centuries ago. Two hundred years before Sir Thomas Malory collected the stories about King Arthur then current on the Continent the story-tellers of Wales were telling stories of King Arthur that have less of a pattern of feudal chivalry, but much more of the unmastered personality of men and women. Padraic Colum, delving deep into the history and mythology of the Cymry in Britain and the Gaels in Ireland, and being himself a story-teller of rare charm, has in "The Island of the Mighty" recreated the strength and thrill of that great story-book of the fourteenth century, the Mabinogion.

Charles J. Finger, in his wanderings in South America, must somewhere, somehow, have been touched by the same wand that made the young Mabinogs of Wales such superb story-tellers, for he

too in his "Tales from Silver Lands"³ records all the vital details of "youth's appearance and youth's adventure." But he found his details in South America, where "the trunks of the trees were so large that three men holding hands could not circle them, and where there were no trees there were vines and snakelike lianas and thorn bushes and flowers so great that a man could lie down to sleep in the shade of them;" and he heard his stories, not from passing bards, but from the South American Indians. Against a tropical background of great mystery and beauty, the Indians, who were "wise in all the arts, playing the flute, working in metals, painting, woodcraft, and other like activities," wove a legendary lore that is rich in heroes, enchanters, witches, and fairies. Rich, too, in a knowledge of animal life and the forces of nature, and rich in a philosophy that has all the truth and vigor of a primitive people. And all this is accomplished in stories that are entertaining, amusing, and interesting. One of them begins, "A cold-eyed witch lived in the Cordilleras, and when the first snow commenced to fall she was always full of glee, standing on a rock, screaming like a wind-gale and rubbing her hands," and another, "Singing and waving banners, the four hundred youths with the twin brothers at their head, all of them slim and well formed, brown of skin and straight of limb, marched forth to the land of the giants, their eyes bent on the far mountains all wrapped in a blue floating mist." The woodcuts by Paul Honoré are exceptionally good, and carry the atmosphere of the stories in a manner that shows an unusual sympathy and appreciation of the subject.

In "Hari, the Jungle Lad,"⁴ "youth's adventure" is perhaps not of such signal importance, but it is none the less interesting and absorbing to the children who follow it. The author, Dhan Gopal Mukerji, is himself familiar with the jungles of India, and he pictures tiger hunting, elephant tracking, the rush of floods, the battle of man with beast, in a manner that is convincing and thrilling.

A good story for girls is here in the very real and fascinating adventures of



Courtesy of the Macmillan Company

End Papers (by Wilfred Jones) for "The Island of the Mighty"

¹This article is published in Children's Book Week, November 9-15.
²The Island of the Mighty. By Padraic Colum. Illustrated by Wilfred Jones. The Macmillan Company, New York. \$2.25.
³Tales from Silver Lands. By Charles J. Finger. Woodcuts by Paul Honoré. Doubleday, Page & Co., New York. \$3.50.
⁴Hari, the Jungle Lad. By Dhan Gopal Mukerji. Illustrated by Morgan Stinemetz. E. P. Dutton & Co., New York. \$2.



New Books From Beacon Hill

LITTLE, BROWN & COMPANY count it a privilege to introduce to you the following outstanding autumn books, selected from a fall list of publications of which we are rather proud. Complete detailed descriptions of all our new books will be found in our illustrated announcement entitled "New Books from Beacon Hill, Autumn, 1924." Free copies of this attractive booklet are now ready for distribution and we shall be glad to send you a copy on request.

FOR BOYS AND GIRLS The Beacon Hill Bookshelf

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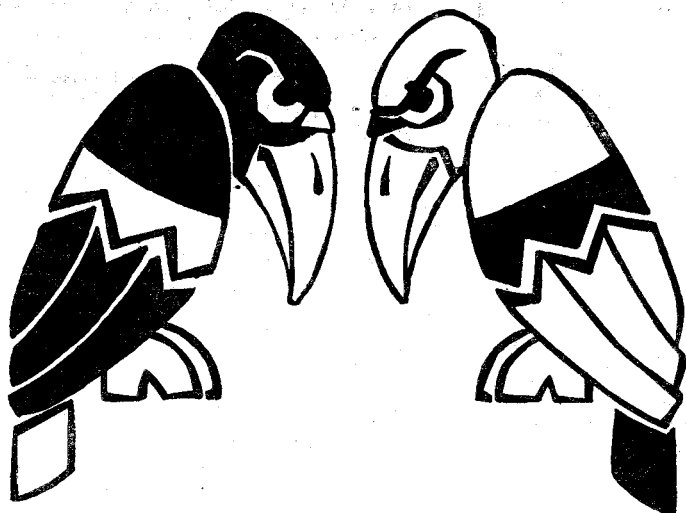
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Illustration (by Boris Artzybasheff) from "Feats on the Fiord"

"Little Princess Nina."⁵ The daughter of a Russian noble and a Mohammedan mother, Nina retains a vivid personality throughout a story that is varied in scene and intensely interesting. The childhood of Nina, spent in the home of her Mohammedan grandfather, with his fiery principles, his ceremony, and his poetic language, her visits to the stately home of her noble grandmother, the customs of the Grusians and the Tartars, and, finally, the boarding-school in Petrograd, open up a world of fascination to the girl who loves new places and amusing, entertaining people. These same girls, as well as their brothers, will find in "The New Moon"⁶ a story that makes pioneering days in America the height of romance and courage. Well written and imaginative in its details of Indian life and the forests, this story shows how the young Irish boy, Dick Martin, makes his way in a new country. "If your heart turns over inside you when you see the Mississippi then you will know you are the man for the wilderness," is Dick's introduction to the unsettled shores of the great river. As in "Master Simon's Garden," Miss Meigs weaves a story into American history that is romantic as well as an accurate picture of the time.

An unusual book among the children's books of the year is "Nicholas: A Manhattan Christmas Story."⁷ Unusual because it presents a city to children with all its traditions, its actualities, and withal it is a good story with interesting characters. Children living in the country sometimes dream of visiting "towered cities," and for them "Nicholas" will provide hours of delight. The traffic towers, the subways, the shops, the old

historic places, all become real under the guidance of the jolly Nicholas, who finds New York a friendly city full of color and warmth for the stranger. The illustrations, including a pictorial map of New York, drawn by Jay Van Everen, carry out the spirit of the book.

The very interesting thing about "Number Two Joy Street"⁸ is the people who contributed the stories, poems, and pictures. G. K. Chesterton plays hide and seek with a Dragon, A. A. Milne offers a merry solution to the difficulty of providing a successor to the royal throne in his story "Prince Rabbit," Hugh Walpole tells a story about a strange thing that happened to him when he was a boy, Hilaire Belloc contributes some amusing verses about Sarah Byng, who revels in illiteracy and quite openly "does not care a pinch of snuff for any literary stuff." The stories are uneven in merit, but the book has an individuality and character about it that is refreshing.

"Tony Sarg's Book for Children"⁹ looks as though its author-artist had had an immensely good time doing it. From

⁸ Number Two Joy Street: A Medley of Prose and Verse. By G. K. Chesterton, Walter de la Mare, Hilaire Belloc, Hugh Walpole, Rose Fyleman, and Others. D. Appleton & Co., New York. \$2.50.

⁹ Tony Sarg's Book for Children. Greenberg Inc., New York. \$3.75.

the miniature theater on the cover, which is worked by moving a series of cartoons on the inside, to the charming sketch at the end, in which the author takes leave of the children, the book has an air of fun that will capture every child who sees it. The book begins with the adventures of Mary and her dog Freckles in Nantucket. The quaint old houses, with their "Widow's Walks," the tall church steeple, the busy wharf, the cobbled streets, all are pictured delightfully. Mary and Freckles bring a great deal of life to the old town, and the pictures of their doings are most amusing. Nantucket, with its fine stretches of moors, is an ideal place for horseback riding, so the lively Mary takes to riding, and her horse, Black Beauty, gives the artist splendid opportunity to make some spirited pictures of what can happen to a horse, a dog, and a red-haired little girl. The second part of the book is "Little Anne Takes her Marionettes to Buckingham Palace." After the royal family are seated in the front row a scene of much merriment begins; crowns are scattered and royal dignities lost. It is all most entertaining. The latter half of the book is called "Little Moments in the Lives of Great Men," and consists of a series of comic sketches of Sir Walter Raleigh, Columbus, Napoleon, Demosthenes, and Sir Isaac Newton. The spirit of the book is gay and genial and the drawings are original and clever.

New editions of the tried and loved children's books of ten or more years ago, well printed, and in some cases beautifully illustrated, make a fine showing this year. The most distinguished of these is "Hans Andersen's Fairy Tales"¹⁰ illustrated by Kay Nielsen. This artist has lent his exquisite imagination and his genius for decoration to interpreting the art of the great Danish story-teller. In lovely delicate colors and in black and white the Princesses, the brave Tin Soldier, and the mysterious Snow Queen

¹⁰ Fairy Tales: Hans Andersen. Illustrated by Kay Nielsen. The George H. Doran Company, New York. \$6.



Courtesy of the Macmillan Company

Illustration (by Boris Artzybasheff) from "Feats on the Fiord"

⁵ Little Princess Nina: The Story of a Russian Girl. By L. A. Charskaya. Translated by Hana Muskova. Henry Holt & Co., New York. \$2.

⁶ The New Moon. By Cornelia Meigs. The Macmillan Company, New York. \$2.

⁷ Nicholas: A Manhattan Christmas Story. By Anne Carroll Moore. With drawings by Jay Van Everen. G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York. \$2.

will enchant the eye as well as the heart of all grown-ups and children who are fortunate enough to possess this beautiful book.

Another illustrator whose work has for the last two years added to the gayety of the Christmas books is Claud Lovat Fraser, whose "Nursery Rhymes" and "Pirates" charmed us when they appeared in 1922. This year Lovat Fraser is represented in Walter de la Mare's "Peacock Pie,"¹¹ a book of verse, not old, but already dear to the children of many households. Mother Goose has captivated artists for years, and each year she comes out in a new gown. C. B. Falls has done Mother Goose¹² the honor this year in a fine edition with colored plates and many line drawings.

Frances Bedford contributes new illustrations for "At the Back of the North Wind,"¹³ a distinguished young Russian artist gives new life to "Feats on the Fiord,"¹⁴ and several of such fine stories for boys as "Martin Hyde,"¹⁵ "Jim Davis"¹⁶ and Robert Southey's "Life of Nelson"¹⁷ appear in illustrated editions. The girls will find "What Katy Did"¹⁸ and "Nelly's Silver Mine" back again with new pictures. All these "old timers" will give fathers and mothers a chance for some enjoyable recollections of the books they read when they were children.

¹¹ Peacock Pie. By Walter de la Mare. With illustrations by Claud Lovat Fraser. Henry Holt & Co., New York. \$5.

¹² Mother Goose. Pictures by C. B. Falls. Doubleday, Page & Co., New York. \$4.

¹³ At the Back of the North Wind. By George MacDonald. Illustrated by Francis Bedford. The Macmillan Company, New York. \$1.75.

¹⁴ Feats on the Fiord. By Harriet Martineau. Illustrated by Boris Artzybasheff. The Macmillan Company, New York. \$1.75.

¹⁵ Martin Hyde, The Duke's Messenger. By John Masefield. With illustrations by T. C. Dugdale. Little, Brown & Co., Boston. \$2.00.

¹⁶ Jim Davis. By John Masefield. Illustrated in color by Stephen Reid. David McKay, Philadelphia. \$1.50.

¹⁷ The Life of Nelson. By Robert Southey. With illustrations by A. D. McCormick. Houghton, Mifflin Company, Boston. \$2.

¹⁸ What Katy Did. By Susan Coolidge. With illustrations in color by Ralph Fallen Coleman. Little, Brown & Co., Boston. \$2.

Other Children's Books Recommended

(Including new editions of old favorites)

THE WONDERFUL ADVENTURES OF LUDO, THE LITTLE GREEN DUCK. By Jack Roberts. Duffield & Co., New York. \$2.

JACKO AND THE DINGO BOY. By Howard R. Driggs. The University Publishing Company, New York. \$1.25.

THE POPPY SEED CAKES. By Margery Clark. Illustrated by Maud and Miska Petersham. Doubleday, Page & Co., New York. \$2.

THE PEEP-SHOW MAN. By Padraic Colum. Illustrated by Lois Lenski. The Macmillan Company, New York. \$1.

THE VANISHING COMRADE. By Ethel Cook Elliot. Doubleday, Page & Co., New York. \$1.75.

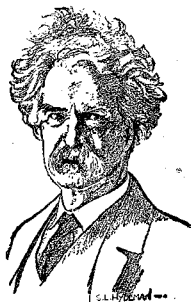
WHAT SHALL WE PLAY? By Edna Geister. Decorated by E. McKinstry. The George H. Doran Company, New York. \$2.50.

(Continued on page 414)

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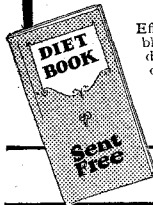
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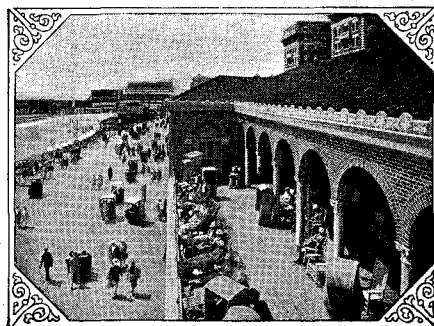
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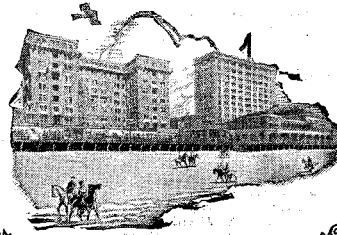
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THE DUMAS FAIRY TALE BOOK. By Alexandre Dumas. Edited and Translated by Harry A. Spurr. Illustrated by Harry Roundtree. Frederick Warne & Co., New York. \$2.50.

OUR FRIEND THE DOG. By Maurice Maeterlinck. Adapted for Children by John Martin. Illustrated by Seddie Aspell. Dodd, Mead & Co., New York.

THE SPRITE: THE STORY OF A RED FOX. By Ernest Harold Baynes. With many Illustrations from Photographs. The Macmillan Company, New York. \$1.75.

THE SILVER TARN. By Katherine Adams. The Macmillan Company, New York. \$2.

THE BOY WHALEMAN. By George F. Tucker. With Illustrations in Color by George Avison. Little, Brown & Co., Boston. \$2.

UNDER SAIL. By Felix Riesenberg. Introduction by Captain David W. Bone. Illustrated. Harcourt, Brace & Co., New York. \$3.

THE BOYS' BOOK OF THE EARTH. By Sidney Aylmer Small. Profusely Illustrated by the Author and Charles E. Cartwright. E. P. Dutton & Co., New York. \$2.50.

A CHILD'S HISTORY OF THE WORLD. By V. M. Hilmyer. With Many Illustrations by Carle Michel Boog and M. S. Wright. The Century Company, New York. \$3.50.

AMERICA: THE GREAT ADVENTURE. By George Phillips Krapp. With Illustrations by Phillips Von Saltza. Alfred A. Knopf, New York.

YOUTH POINTS THE WAY. By Douglas Fairbanks. D. Appleton & Co., New York. \$1.

PERRAULT'S TALES OF PASSED TIMES. Newly Decorated by John Austin. E. P. Dutton & Co., New York. \$2.

RUMPTY-DUDGET'S TOWER. By Julian Hawthorne. With Illustrations by George W. Hood. The Frederick A. Stokes Company, New York. \$1.50.

DAVID BALFOUR. By Robert Louis Stevenson. Illustrated by N. C. Wyeth. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York. \$2.50.

OMOO. By Herman Melville. Illustrated by Mead Schaeffer. Dodd, Mead & Co., New York. \$3.50.

THE PETERKIN PAPERS. By Lucretia P. Hale. With Illustrations in Color by Harold Brett. Houghton Mifflin Company, Boston. \$2.

The New Books

FICTION

PROFESSOR! HOW COULD YOU? By Harry Leon Wilson. The Cosmopolitan Book Corporation, New York. \$2.

The author of "Merton of the Movies" and "Ma Pettengill" has hardly a rival in the field of hilarious humor. He is a past-master also in the use and abuse of slang and colloquial persiflage. The fun in his new book revolves about a precise and innocent college professor who revolts from domestic restraint when his spouse becomes Mayor, and from legal pursuit when he casually sets fire to his neighbor's house. Quite innocently he becomes a bootlegger and fights "high-jackers," an Injun chief in a medicine show, and a "wild man" in a circus, and has other wild experiences. His conscientious and highly esteemed efforts to ballyhoo in Greek and Sanskrit and his earnest attempts to assimilate the language of his new world in time make him a "snappy bimbo," and when he returns to his scholastic career he is hailed by his students as the world's wonder. All this is funny enough, but it would be too

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continuously comic if there were not present a vein of kindness both in the eccentric professor and his queer play-mates.

RUGGED WATER. By Joseph C. Lincoln. D. Appleton & Co., New York. \$2.

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SUDDEN WEALTH. By Henry James Forman. Boni & Liveright, New York. \$2.

A fine subject is here in the sudden enrichment of a poor couple, the man a convinced Socialist, his wife a discouraged commonplace woman. What will they do? Their reversion to greed and luxury is too sudden to be convincing or agreeable. The story has interesting characters, but it is not well put together.

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POETRY

THE BOWLING GREEN. An Anthology of Verse. Selected by Christopher Morley. Doubleday, Page & Co., New York. \$1.75.

Salvage from Mr. Morley's newspaper column. Here are three stanzas by Miss Edna Millay; she has humor, but some of her more ecstatic admirers are in need of it.

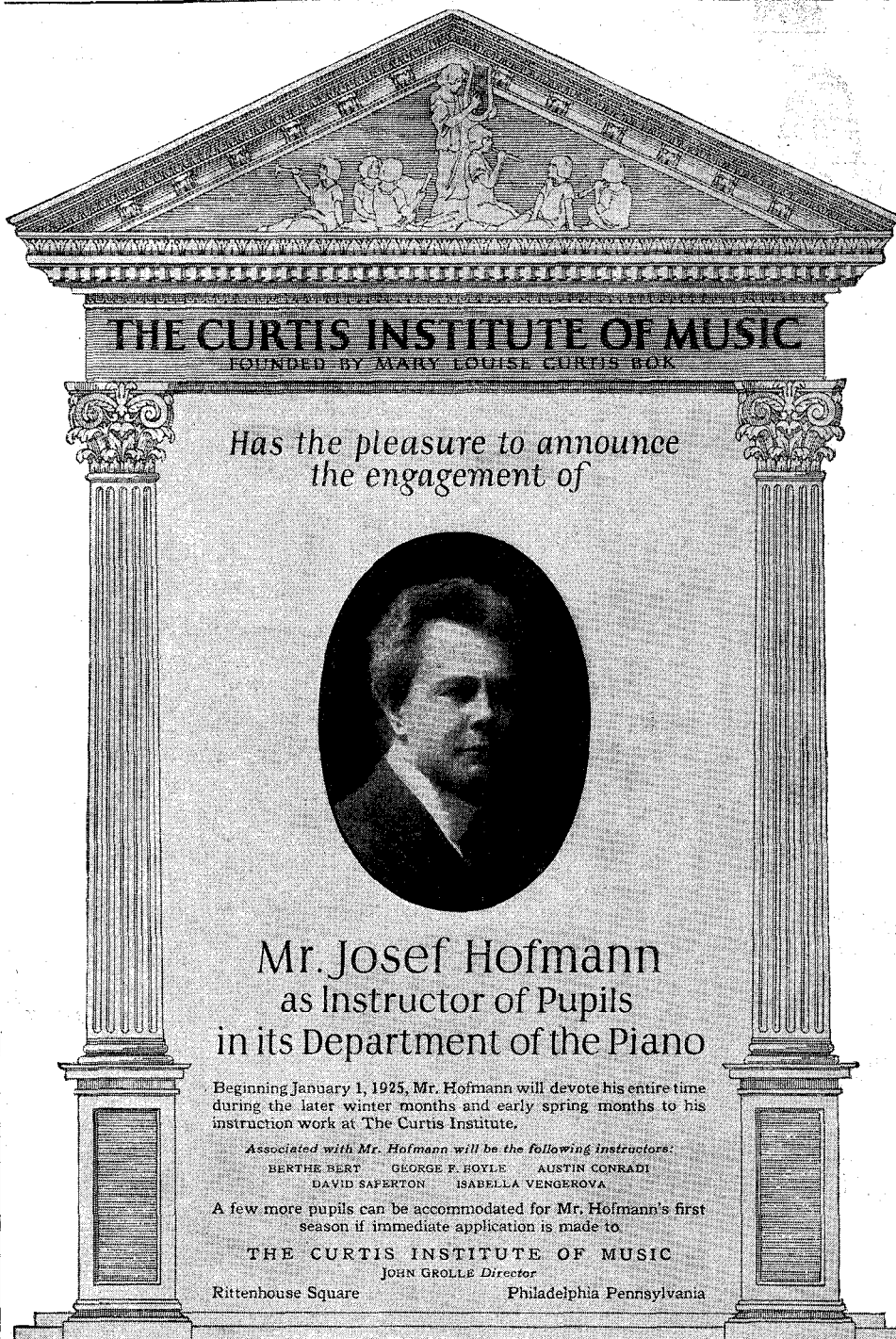
THE CHEERFUL ABSTAINER

I know a hundred ways to die;
I've often thought I'd try one;
Lie down beneath a motor truck
Some day when standing by one.

Or throw myself from off a bridge,
Except such things must be
So hard upon the scavengers
And men that clean the sea.

I know some poison I could drink;
I've often thought I'd taste it;
But Mother bought it for the sink,
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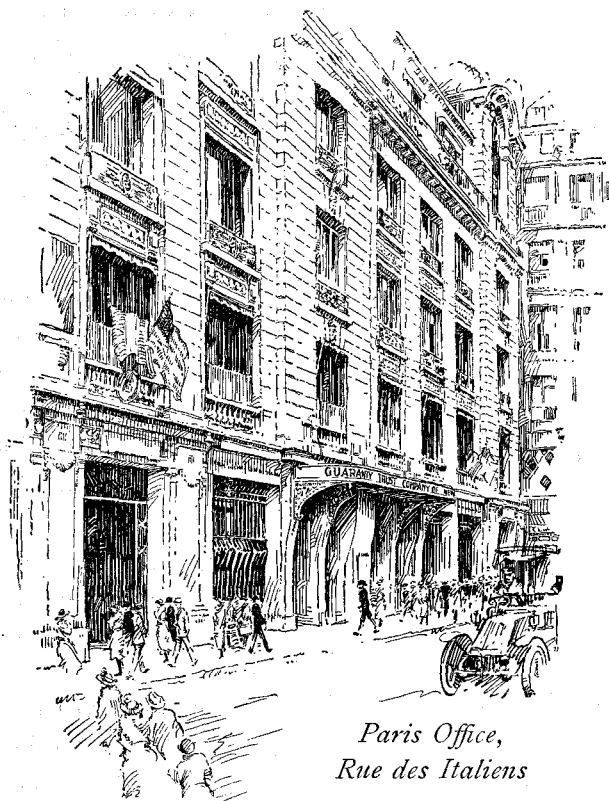
By WILLIAM LEAVITT STODDARD

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investment trusts have had an important part in building up the railroads and industries of this country. For over half a century in Great Britain the investment trust has been utilized as a market for foreign (*i. e.*, foreign to Great Britain) and colonial stocks and bonds; millions of dollars' worth of American securities have thus been purchased abroad at times when there was pressing need for outside capital.

The investment trust, according to a study made by the Federal Department of Commerce, is an excellent illustration of the saying that in union there is strength. "They have enabled the moderately circumstanced investor," says this bulletin, "to combine his savings with others so situated. These accumulated funds may be invested to advantage in securities too costly for the individual.



Investors turn to the South for 7% and Safety

FOLLOWING the lead of the great life insurance companies who are investing millions upon millions of dollars in Southern mortgages, investors of all classes are turning to the South for the profitable yield of 7% backed by solid safety.

Particularly attractive to such investors are the 7% first mortgage bonds created by the South's Oldest Mortgage Investment House, and the oldest real estate agency in the United States. For these bonds are backed by a record of 59 years in the first mortgage investment field without loss to a single customer, or without even a delayed interest payment.

Safe, Stable and Profitable, these bonds are considered by our customers as their *anchor fund*—that portion of every wise investor's capital which is placed in ultra safe, time-tested securities to guard against unknown contingencies.

Mail the coupon today for a descriptive circular of a 7% first mortgage bond issue.

Denominations: \$1000, \$500 and \$100

Price: To Yield 7%.

Adair Realty & Trust Company

The South's Oldest Mortgage Investment House

Founded 1865 ATLANTA

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NEW YORK

Adair Realty & Mortgage Co., Exclusive Distributors
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Gentlemen:—Please mail me a descriptive circular of a 7% Adair Protected Bond Issue recommended by you as a safe investment.

Name _____

Address _____

No Loss to any Investor in 59 years

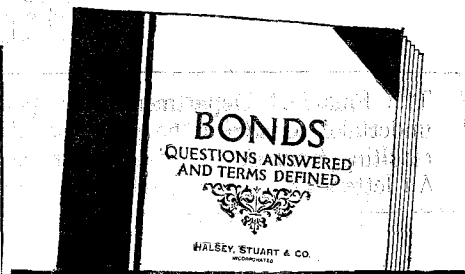
either because they are of high value or must be purchased in large lots. As enterprises in less-developed communities have generally offered a better return than domestic issues, and the same has been true of foreign public and private bonds, the shareholder has reaped advantages to which his small savings would not otherwise entitle him. While preference shares are generally non-participating, they have ordinarily offered favorable rates and have enabled savers of even greater caution to invest safely and profitably. . . . Furthermore, the limited savings of these three main types of investors are judiciously distributed among many securities. The law of average keeps fairly steady the capital account of any well-managed trust. Thus an uninitiated investor in foreign industrials and governments is able to put his eggs in more than one basket, even though, strictly speaking, he has only one egg!"

As an indication of the growth of this type of business in the United States and of the attendant dangers involved, the Governing Committee of the New York Stock Exchange a short time ago voted: "That participation by members of the Exchange or stock exchange firms in formation or management of investment trust corporations or similar organizations which, in the opinion of the Governing Committee, involve features which do not properly protect the interest of investors therein, may be held to be an act detrimental to the interests of the Exchange."

There is nothing sounder than the soundly conceived and managed investment trust. Yet it is perfectly possible for an investment trust, like any other type of enterprise, to be unsoundly if not dishonestly managed. The warning of the managers of the Stock Exchange is timely. Yet the protection that it gives is not complete and there will therefore sooner or later arise investment trusts or schemes masquerading under this name, which will be but another device to ensnare the unsuspecting investor. It behooves us, then, to examine a little more closely into this matter.

A recent advertisement in the financial columns of a newspaper gives us an illustration of the new American type of investment trust. It is organized under the laws of Massachusetts as a "voluntary association" and is created by an agreement and declaration of trust filed with a well-known and conservative trust company. It offers for sale to the public one class of stock, par value \$50, secured by stocks deposited with the trust company as custodian. The advertisement reads:

"The income of the trust will be



Investors everywhere have asked these questions

Can YOU answer them?

SUPPOSE you have money to invest. You know that good bonds are a desirable form of investment. But there are many practical questions concerning them which, sooner or later in your experience, will demand an answer.

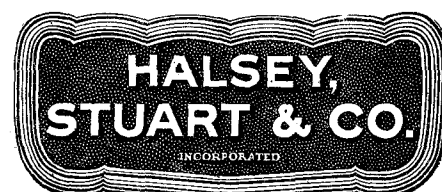
The most common of such questions—and perhaps the most important—have been collected by us through years of contact with a good many thousands of investors, and published in booklet form, together with their answers. These are stated in a simple and non-technical manner.

In the latter part of the booklet you will find an explanation of financial terms commonly used in the description of bonds.

This booklet, while written for the guidance of inexperienced investors, contains bond information of practical value to the experienced investor as well.

Write to nearest office for Booklet OL-11

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201 S. La Salle St.	14 Wall St.	100 South Broad St.
BOSTON	DETROIT	ST. LOUIS
82 Devonshire St.	601 Griswold St.	319 N. 4th St.
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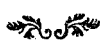


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The result is fairly denominated banking efficiency and it contributes to the *extra measure of service* normal to this institution.


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mainly from dividends and interest received from invested principal and surplus. Extra dividends, stock dividends, rights, etc., should materially increase the trust income. While the maximum dividend rate for these shares is unlimited, it is improbable that a condition will arise where less than 6 per cent will be available for distribution. The trustees have approved a list of over 200 companies in which funds of the trust will be invested. These represent the strongest companies in representative lines of business in the United States. The shares are suitable for every class of investor who demands above all other considerations safety of principal and income. They constitute, in effect, a collateral trust secured by greater diversification than the average investor could hope to obtain. The advantage to the large investor in Massachusetts by investment in these shares is obvious. His holdings are taxed as an inheritance only in Massachusetts and by the Federal Government, whereas if he held the securities in the trust as an individual his estate would be subject to a tax in practically every State in which these companies are incorporated."

There follows a list of the approved companies, which, on the whole, are excellent. The three trustees put their names to the advertisement; each is a name to command respect.

I give this résumé of a published announcement as probably typical of the American investment trust. Capital may be raised by the sale of stock, or bonds, or both. The capital so raised is invested in securities, selected for their soundness, chance of appreciation, and diversification. As a rule a bank or trust company is employed as depository or trustee under a trust deed or agreement designed to safeguard the integrity of the underlying securities. To the managers of the trust fund, to their skill as investors, to their judgment and clear-sightedness, the investor must look for a high earning rate.

No careful investor will purchase shares in an investment trust till he has satisfied himself that the terms of the deposit of the underlying securities in every particular, and especially in relation to the shifting of securities by sale and purchase of substituted securities, are safe and legally binding. It is possible for an investment trust to begin with excellent management and then fall by the wayside because the management has too much leeway. It is better for the management, even the best, to be restricted by a carefully drawn set of instructions—instructions, moreover, which cannot be too lightly amended.

Another American investment trust

which is still in its early career is worth examining briefly. Its capital comes from bonds, which are a lien on the securities held by the trust, and preferred and common stock. Under the terms of the declaration of trust, the trustees may not invest more than $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent of the bond and share capital of the trust in a single issue of bonds or stock. This means compulsory diversification of investment. Again, at all times the market value of the collateral securing the bonds must be 115 per cent of the amount of bonds outstanding. Before any new bonds can be issued the total assets of the trust, taken at net cost price, must be equal to 180 per cent of the outstanding bonds and the bonds about to be issued. In this particular trust one of the largest trust companies in New York City is trustee under a deed of trust, holds the collateral, and enforces the provisions of the deed. It is difficult to see any intrinsic weakness in this plan.

While national differences will always, no doubt, result in a different type of investment trust in America from that prevalent in Great Britain, any investor who has been attracted by the investment trust will do well to study British experience. Fortunately, this is now at our disposal in a convenient and succinct bulletin of the United States Department of Commerce—"Trade Information Bulletin No. 88," on "British Investment Trusts," by Leland Rex Robinson. One sharp contrast to the American type should be noted at once, namely, that the English investment trust participates in the underwriting of new securities. Although this has been done in this country, and doubtless will be done in the future, the tendency will unquestionably be to purchase only "seasoned" shares and bonds.

What returns can be expected from investment trusts can, perhaps, best be suggested by quoting from this bulletin:

Let us assume that in the eighties or nineties the total capital of a typical trust is divided in the proportion of one-third ordinary, one-third preferred, and one-third debenture. This ratio was not uncommon, it being the practice to issue debentures to at least one-half of the share capital and preferred from 50 to 60 per cent. The debentures could be sold on a 4 per cent yield basis and would carry a long maturity. The preferred must command a slightly higher rate—let us say $4\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 per cent. The total capital, inclusive of that raised by the sale of common stock, could be invested conservatively to yield $5\frac{1}{2}$ to 6 per cent. On two-thirds of its investments, therefore, the trust had for nothing more than a small administrative cost a return of at least $5\frac{1}{2}$ per cent for an outlay of $4\frac{1}{2}$. This represented a net

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BONDS

SHORT TERM NOTES

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THE OUTLOOK FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT
The Outlook Company, 381 Fourth Ave., New York

A Message to Men Who Earn Over \$5000

MOST successful men accumulate their estates through their use of investment knowledge. They know how essential is an understanding of fundamental conditions and they have learned how to strike the proper investment balance for their funds. If your money is to produce all it should this knowledge is vital to you, too. For years only a fortunate few could secure it, because the constant study required to assemble and digest the tremendous mass of facts occupied an amount of time most men could not spare.

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interest of 2 per cent on the equivalent of the common stock. In the meantime the securities representing common stock investment were also drawing the same rate. About 8 per cent was therefore available for common stock at a time when half that was considered a fair return for senior securities. This dividend was obtained with no more effort than a careful examination of purchased securities and with no more risk than is entailed in buying any high-grade foreign issue.

Some of the features of investment trusts must be left for future discussion in this department. Without doubt the investment trust has invaded American markets and will prosper, and where it is wisely run will bring prosperity to its owners. The very simplicity of the idea will attract many. Fine promises will attract some. The shrewd purchaser of shares, however, will demand to be shown—and will make this demand doubly insistent because of the relative inexperience of Americans in this type of enterprise.

From Inquiring Readers

AT times it is very difficult to satisfy some of our inquirers without invading the realm of prophecy. For example, a reader in Buffalo asked us about ——— & ———, a manufacturing concern in ———, Massachusetts. She purchased some of their preferred stock about four years ago, being persuaded by a brokerage house. "I have received one dividend," she writes. "My lawyer has written and has received no answer. What are they up to?"

The story, so far as we have been able

to secure details, is typical of many a promising industrial enterprise which started to expand in 1920 or thereabouts. This concern was formerly a department of another factory, making electric automobiles. It was capitalized at a considerable figure—\$5,000,000 preferred stock, and 100,000 shares of common, in two classes. The present status may be gathered from the fact that the financial statement for 1923 showed a deficit of about \$10,000, deferred charges of over \$400,000, accounts and notes payable of about \$329,000, and accrued taxes of about \$17,000. Newspapers recently announced attachments on the property of the concern filed to the amount of \$187,000, brought, apparently, by firms and individuals who had sold materials.

Holders of stock will evidently have to wait quite a while for dividends. There is an excellent chance that the company will be absorbed by somebody else or reorganized. This is only a guess, on the basis of the information reported above.

The moral of this, if there is any moral, is that one should be very slow about putting money into relatively untested enterprises. Of course some one must invest in new enterprises, but it need not be you. And if it is you, first satisfy yourself that the record of the men in the management, the market for the product, the plans for selling the product, and general business conditions are favorable. Also ask your broker to give you the names of local bankers who know about the enterprise. And when you get all the information you can, decide for yourself and stand on your own decision.

Don't be one of those who say, "I relied on his advice." It is much better to rely on alleged facts and find that they were lies than it is to rely on some one else's advice—unless you know that some one else thoroughly and are aware that he is experienced in the financial field.

AN ingenious story appeared in the "Saturday Evening Post" a year or so ago about a man who had found the golden road to wealth. He had really found it. It was an absolutely sure and certain road. Its name is Compound Interest.

"The Way to Wealth" is the name of a pamphlet issued by William R. Comp-ton Company which expresses this same idea. The pamphlet is an advertisement both of this concern and of Compound Interest. Irrespective of whom it "boosts," we recommend it for its advocacy and its clear exposition of compound interest.

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This is made possible by our Investment Savings Plan--a simple, profitable plan for buying our strongly safeguarded First Mortgage Bonds, paying 7%, and allowing compound interest to add \$17,200 to your \$4,800 investment.

Bond interest, compounded regularly, produces this surprising result.

Under our Investment Savings Plan, every payment that you make earns the full rate of bond interest, rather than 3% or 4%. You may begin with as little as \$10, purchasing a single bond, or you may buy one bond after another, allowing your savings, aided by compound bond interest to grow to \$22,000 or more, as set forth above.

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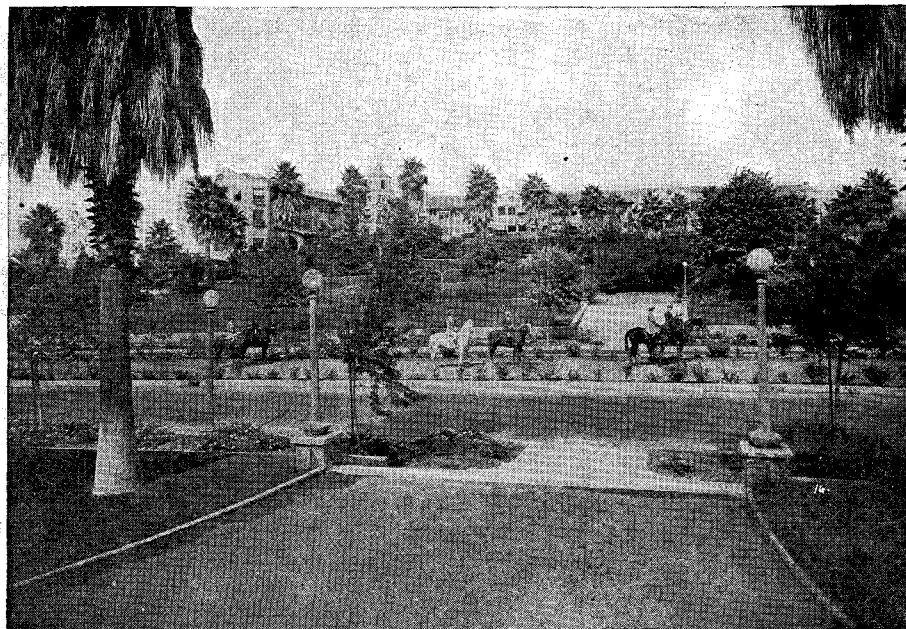
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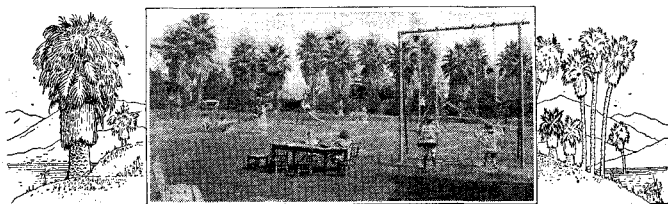
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Contributors' Gallery



WILLIAM ATHERTON DU PUY began writing in 1906 as Arizona correspondent for Pacific and Eastern papers. He worked as reporter in Houston, New Orleans, St. Louis, New York, and Philadelphia.

and finally settled in Washington, organizing the Du Puy Syndicate, which supplied features on National affairs to newspapers. Mr. Du Puy has written numerous books and articles for magazines on the work of the Government.

A. RUSTEM BEY, whose extraordinarily interesting view of affairs in Islam and of British Imperialism appears in this issue, is a former Turkish Ambassador to the United States.

P. W. WILSON, for twelve years in close touch with the British Parliament, is an able interpreter of British political events.

L. EONORE ST. JOHN POWER is in charge of the Central Children's Room of the New York Public Library. She is a frequent contributor to magazines, writing upon the subject of children's books. Her article in the Book Table appears in connection with the observance of Children's Book Week.

DAVID MORTON, the author of “Ships in Harbour” and “Harvest,” and one of the best of our modern writers of sonnets, is now established in Amherst, Massachusetts, as instructor of English at Amherst College.

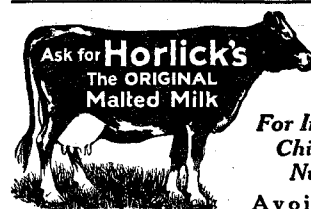
HERMANN HAGEDORN contributes another of his charming “American Vistas.”

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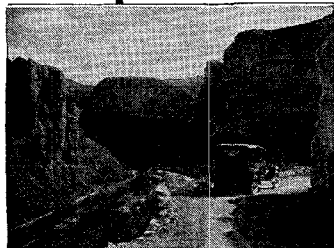
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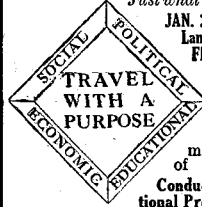
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WRITE for free samples of embossed at \$2 or printed stationery at \$1.50 per box. Thousands of Outlook customers. Lewis, stationer, Troy, N. Y.

PERSONAL STATIONERY—200 single or 100 double sheets, 100 envelopes, printed in dark blue on good bond paper, \$1. Frank B. Hicks, Macedon Center, N. Y.

MISCELLANEOUS

TO young women desiring training in the care of obstetrical patients a six months' nurses' aid course is offered by the Lying-In Hospital, 307 Second Ave., New York. Aids are provided with maintenance and given a monthly allowance of \$10. For further particulars address Directress of Nurses.

LADY, traveled, experienced tutor, hospital training, receives children in mid-Southern home. Includes instruction grade subjects, French, music, outdoor games. Competent, tactful assistants. Write 5,546, Outlook.

SHOPPING by New York expert who will send things, services free. References. Hattie Guthman, 309 West 99th St.

Real Estate

New York

For Sale, Unfurnished, or
For Rent, Furnished

"THE KNOLL"

the home of the late
Dr. Lyman Abbott at

CORNWALL-ON-HUDSON, N. Y.

The house contains twelve rooms, three baths, lavatory, electric lights, and steam heat. There are on the property also a cottage, with bath and electricity, and a garage and cow barn. About two and a half acres of land afford ample room for garden. Many shade and fruit trees. Views of mountains and river. Address

J. N. ENGBERS
Cornwall-on-Hudson, N. Y.

For Sale, 190-acre farm, fruit trees, tenant house, barns, sheds, farming machinery. Immediate possession. For particulars address SAMUEL HOTALING, Mgr., Mellenville, N. Y.

Apartments

New York Suburb ^{Furnished 3-room apartment.} Private house. Protestant. Refined community. Full particulars. References. 2,811, Outlook.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

SCHOOL FOR SALE OR RENT. Long established school for boys within sixty miles New York City. Further particulars given only to applicants whose experience to continue work and references satisfy proprietor's requirements. State experience, age, and where now teaching. Correspondence confidential. 5,565, Outlook.

HOW TO ENTERTAIN

PLAYS, musical comedies and reviews, minstrel music, blackface skits, vaudeville acts, monologs, dialogs, recitations, entertainments, musical readings, stage handbooks, make-up goods. Big catalog free. T. S. Denison & Co., 623 So. Wabash Ave., Dept. 74, Chicago.

BOOKS, MAGAZINES
MANUSCRIPTS

MANUSCRIPTS AND CLUB PAPERS CRITICISED, revised, typed by experts. Typing 75c. per M. words. One carbon copy. THE SHEPARD SERVICE BUREAU, Box 105, Pasadena, Cal.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

CO-OPERATIVE PLACEMENT SERVICE. Institutional executives, secretaries, social workers. Housekeepers, dietitians, cafeteria managers. Governesses, companions, mothers' helpers. The Richards Bureau, 69 Barnes St., Providence.

HELP WANTED

COLLEGE graduate or person with equivalent training and good appearance to assist official of a \$3,000,000 private school. Good pay. Work will be at your home. Give all details regarding training and experience in first letter. Address W. A. Johns, Hudson, Ohio.

HOTELS NEED TRAINED MEN AND WOMEN. Nation-wide demand for high-salaried men and women. Past experience unnecessary. We train you by mail and put you in touch with big opportunities. Big pay, fine living, interesting work, quick advancement, permanent. Write for free book, "YOUR BIG OPPORTUNITY." Lewis Hotel Training Schools, Suite B 5842, Washington, D. C.

REFINED nursery governess or mother's helper to assist in physical care of boy 11 and girl 7½ and do sewing and mending. Capable of long walks and outdoor games. References required. 5,560, Outlook.

WANTED—Reliable person willing to do housework. Two ladies, New Jersey. Good home. Moderate salary. References. Replying give some particulars. 5,574, Outlook.

SITUATIONS WANTED

ASSISTANT matron, practical nurse, institutional position, hostess. 5,576, Outlook.

CAPABLE woman wishes position as manager and caterer. Fifteen years' experience in hotel and school. Best references. 5,524, Outlook.

SITUATIONS WANTED

COMPETENT and experienced nurse wishes position to travel with invalid or elderly person. Best of references. 5,578, Outlook.

CULTURED young woman who is alone as companion, preferably with a lady who is alone. WILL travel. REFERENCES exchanged. 5,533, Outlook.

EXPERIENCED trained nurse, capable of managing home, refined, desires position with semi-invalid or elderly person going South or West for winter. EXCELLENT references. 5,566, Outlook.

GRADUATE nurse, position as companion to patient going to California for the winter, or would consider a permanent, chronic, or invalid case. 5,507, Outlook.

GRADUATE nurse would like the complete care of a child. References given to interested parties. 5,506, Outlook.

NURSE, experienced, refined, traveled, wishes position with invalid going South. Highest physicians' reference. Understands manicuring, face and scalp treatments. Nurse, 1216 Vine St., Cincinnati, Ohio.

NURSE (graduate) desires position as companion or managing housekeeper. Thoroughly trained in the treatment of diabetes. Pleasing personality. Best of references. 5,580, Outlook.

POSITION as traveling companion by refined woman. In Florida last winter. E. H. B., Box 188, Falmouth, Mass.

REFINED English woman with fourteen years' reference as companion, managing housekeeper, would like similar position. 5,573, Outlook.

WANTED—Position as companion and assistant to elderly woman. 5,582, Outlook.

WANTED—Position as working housekeeper for people who go to business. 5,577, Outlook.

YOUNG French lady, college graduate, wishes for Xmas vacation engagement as tutor, companion, chaperon. Address 5,581, Outlook.

By the Way

THAT was an original bit of humor on the part of a comedian who was introduced to President Coolidge recently at a reception given at the White House to a group of prominent actors and actresses. When the actor in question was presented to the President, he leaned forward and said, inquiringly, "I didn't quite get the name?"

Illustrating the importance of will-power in getting well, "Climbing Manward," a new book, tells this story: It was in one of those crowded makeshift hospitals just back of the front. The surgeon shook his head hopelessly, saying to the chaplain, "He's done for." The chaplain leaned over the young soldier and whispered, "My lad, you are in desperate shape, and if you have any word to send to the family, better tell me now." "My inside coat pocket," whispered the soldier. The chaplain pulled out a pocketbook in which was one lone ten-dollar bill. In doubt as to the soldier's wish, he held up the bill. The boy smiled. "What shall I do with it?" asked the chaplain. The soldier whispered, "Bet you that ten I don't die." And he didn't.

From "Judge."

"Can you support my daughter in the style to which she is accustomed?"

"No, but I can accustom her to the style in which I can support her."

A phenomenon of rare occurrence is reported from Queensland, Australia, by the "Fishing Gazette" (London): "In the midst of a storm there was a down-pour of small fish. Every hollow and rivulet was filled with thousands and thousands of small fish, ranging from an inch to four inches in length. They were of a kind quite unknown in the district. The nearest point at which they are found is five hundred miles away. Their journey must have been swift, since they survived it." Whirlwinds are supposed to be responsible for such phenomena; showers of frogs and worms are also recorded.

Headline in the "Journal" of the American Medical Association:

THE PHENOLTETRACHLORPHTHALEIN
TEST FOR HEPATIC FUNCTION

Shadow-box windows for the display of dry goods, dresses, etc., giving the effect of an open window, are being introduced into some department stores, according to "Women's Wear" (New

Where Shall We Go?

Winter holidays are great—when we know where we want to go. Shall we motor to California or Florida or go to Lake Placid for the winter sports? Then there's always the seashore and beyond, the Riviera, Egypt, St. Moritz.

The world is full of wonderful places to go if we know about them, and The Outlook does. You'll find many suggestions of out-of-the-way delights tucked away in the Travel and Resort Section—look in the Classified Advertising columns for a place to go and let The Outlook's Hotel and Travel Bureau plan the details of your trip for you.

Hotel and Travel Bureau

THE OUTLOOK, 381 Fourth Avenue, New York

York). A parapet of dark marble is built in front of these windows about two feet from the convex glass of which they are composed. "The passer-by gets the impression that were it not for this parapet he might reach into the window and help himself. Should he attempt this feat, he will find there is a good strong glass between him and the temptations within the window."

From "Punch:"

Vicar (to tiresome individual at parish meeting)—"Really, Mr. Dash, are you the Vicar, or am I?"

Mr. Dash—"Oh, no, sir, I'm not the Vicar."

Vicar—"Very well, then don't talk like an idiot."

Bouillabaisse, that dish beloved of Thackeray and celebrated by him in a famous ballad, is said still to be found in perfection along the Riviera. It is made in Cannes, according to a recent book called "Cannes and the Hills," "by a stout smiling dame whose husband is a fisherman-sailor. They own a rather grubby little café on the old Port, mainly frequented by sailors or by the chosen few who know what to eat and don't mind where it is found. *La mère Margot* must be warned some hours ahead, for lobster is not always procurable, and bouillabaisse without lobster is not possible, though quite superior restaurants fancy otherwise."

A perennial question is asked by a subscriber who wants the boys and girls to "take notice" of the American flag. The question, or questions, might stump many an older reader:

Before you glance at the American flag flying across the street, can you tell—

How many stripes?

What color is the top stripe?

What color is the bottom stripe?

How many red stripes?

How many white stripes?

How many stars?

How are the stars arranged? In how many rows?

How many short stripes? What colors?

How many long stripes?

Here is an easy charade revived by a subscriber who accompanies it with the sentiment that "the old ones are the best:"

My first, beloved by many an ancient dame,

Within my last from Orient countries came.

O wondrous whole! of which each forms a part,

Thou art not science, but thou teachest art.

New Linens for Winter Entertaining

For months we have been gathering beautiful Linens to grace your home this Winter. Ship after ship has added its quota to the treasury of Fine Linens already here. Yet still they come.

DAMASK LINENS

The discriminating hostess as usual, will select her Table Damasks at The Linen Store, with confidence in their quality as well as pleasure in their beauty.

DECORATIVE LINENS

Fine needlework decorates many a luncheon set. Other sets depend upon fineness of weave for their beauty. Then, there are sets with woven borders of gay colors to lend a festive note to informal affairs.

BED LINENS and TOWELS

Every woman glories in a Linen Closet that reveals pile upon pile of Sheets, Pillow Cases and Towels. And when these household necessities come from McCutcheon's they amply justify her pride!

Orders by mail receive prompt attention.

James McCutcheon & Co.

Department No. 35

Fifth Avenue, 34th and 33d Streets, New York

PRESS OF WILLIAM GREEN

Bon Ami

*for cleaning
smooth-surfaced
floor-coverings*



“My, how Bon Ami brightens up my floor!”

And it's so easy to use. Just sprinkle some of the soft, white powder on your linoleum or Congoleum and go over it with a damp mop. Then rinse out the mop in clean water—a few swishes and the colors are again bright and spotless.

No matter what you clean, you never have to scrub and scour with Bon Ami. It simply blots up the dust and the spots—leaves never the tiniest scratch.

There are scores of things around the house you can clean and polish with Bon Ami (see the list of uses). Then, too, housekeepers like it because it never makes their hands red or rough.

THE BON AMI COMPANY, NEW YORK

Principal uses of Bon Ami— for cleaning and polishing

Bathtubs	Windows
Fine Kitchen Utensils	Mirrors
Glass Baking Dishes	Tiling
White Woodwork	White Shoes
Aluminum Ware	The Hands
Brass, Copper and Nickel Ware	Linoleum and Congoleum

**Cake or Powder
whichever you prefer**

*“Hasn't
Scratched
Yet”*

